DELECTANDO MONEO

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EMBLEMS

FOR THE

Improvement and Entertainment

OF

YOUTH:

CONTAINING

EMBLEMATICAL, HIEROGLYPHICAL, and ÆNIGMATICAL, DEVICES, relating to all Parts and Stations of Life; intending to promote Morality, Virtue, and Religion; and ſuppreſs Immorality, Vice, and Prophaneneſs; by giving uſeful Leſſons and Admonitions to all Ages, Degrees, and Capacities, ſuitable to moſt Exigences in common Life.

ILLUSTRATED

With proper and neceſſary EXPLANATIONS and OBSERVATIONS from NATURAL HISTORY, and the Manners, Cuſtoms, and Opinions, of the ANCIENTS.

Curiouſly engraved on Sixty-Two COPPER-PLATES.

Containing near One Thouſand different Articles; with a copious INDEX and Alphabetical TABLE of CONTENTS; contrived not only for a Study and Improvement, but alſo as a Play or Diverſion for YOUTH.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

THE PREFACE.

THE *Use of Emblems may, in all Probability, be deduced from the Hieroglyphics of the* Egyptians; *which some conjecture they learned from the* Hebrews, *in their four hundred Years cohabitation with them. However this be, it is certain that the* Egyptians, *writing in the Language of Nature, not of Art, used an Alphabet of Things, and not of Letters or Words, and, instead of the Word* HORSE, *made Use of a Figure or Image thereof, and so first introduced this Manner of Writing. But, in Length of Time, when they endeavoured to speak their hidden Conceits, they either framed a particular Story on Purpose, or at least took up such Traditions as were conducive to their Design and Intention; and thereby confirmed many Falsities, which afterwards passed unto the* Greeks *as authentick and indisputable Truths; and from them unto the* Latins *and other Nations, and are still retained by symbolical Writers, Emblematists, Heralds,* &c.

The Italians *chiefly, and after them the* French *and* Spaniards, *have been studiously fond of emblematical Devices; among whom, as also among us, they greatly abounded a few Centuries ago; when, at their Justs and Tournaments, every Knight was particularly distinguished by his Device or emblematical Impress, with some witty Motto, alluding, and particularly adapted, to their Love, Constancy, Allegiance, Loyalty, Probity, Faith, or some other remarkable Occasion or Occurrence, by which they*

became a Sort of Fashion peculiar to those Times. * Camden *says,* "*An Impress, as the* Italians *call them, is a Device with* "*its Word or Motto, born by noble and learned Personages, to* "*notify some particular Conceit of their own; but that an Em-*"*blem propounds some general Instruction to all.*" *Thus an Impress being only a more confined or less general Emblem, they have consequently a very near Affinity and Relation to each other, and what is requisite, as to the Motto of the Impress, is equally so as to the Motto of the Emblem.* "*There is required,* "*says he* †, *a Correspondency of the Picture, which is as the* "*Body, and the Motto, which as the Soul, giveth it Life: That* "*is, the Body must be a fair Representation, and the Word or* "*Motto in some different Language, witty, short and answer-*"*able thereunto; neither too obscure, nor too plain, and most* "*commendable when it is an Hemistich or Piece of a Verse.*" *From what has been said, it is plain, that the Motto is what gives Life and Sense to it, and that the Picture itself, without the Motto, is a dead lifeless Image; so that the same Thing with different Mottoes, may be significant of Things entirely different, and even opposite.*

The Word EMBLEM, *is not properly* English, *but derived from a* Greek *Word* ‡ *which signifies* to put *or* set in, *in which more antique Sense it means such Figures or Works as are wrought in Plate, or in Stones in the Pavements, or on Walls, by Way of Ornament, having some witty Devices expressed in curious Workmanship; and tho' something obscure to be perceived at first, yet when by further Consideration it is understood, affords an agreeable Pleasure and Surprize: Thus, tho' the Word itself has not been always of use in the* English, *yet what it signifies has always been so among us; and tho' it comprehends many different Significations, yet in general as now used by us.*

Emblems

* In his *Remains.* † In his *Remains.* ‡ Εμβάλλεσθαι, or Ἐμβλῆσθαι.

Emblems may, for the moſt part, be reduced into three Kinds, viz. Hiſtorical, Natural *and* Moral; Hiſtorical, *as containing Matter of Hiſtory and repreſenting the Actions of ſome noble Perſons*; Natural, *as expreſſing the Nature of Creatures; for Example, the Love of the Young Stork to the Old, or ſuch like*; Moral, *appertaining to Virtue and Inſtruction of Life, which is the chief of the three, and the other two may in ſome ſort be reduced into this; for all extend unto Diſcipline and Moral Precepts of Living; upon which Account, Emblems have alſo been in great Requeſt among Holy Writers, Preachers, Moraliſts, Rhetoricians, Orators, Poets and poetical Writers, of all Ages and Nations; thereby tacitly advancing and promoting many popular Conceits, taken altogether from Traditions unjuſtifiable or really falſe: All of whom, tho' they do not directly aſſert the Truth of them, yet by their being often brought in, to illuſtrate Matters of undeniable Truth, and moſt worthy Morals, and to ſupport and enliven even Divinity itſelf; they are, in ſome Meaſure, acceſſary to, and do obliquely concur in eſtabliſhing them as real Facts and undoubted Truths: And though the Uſe of Fictions, Emblems or Fables be not unwarrantable, as the Intention of them may point at laudable Ends, when uſed with proper Caution; yet do they afford to younger Capacities, a frequent Occaſion of Error, ſettling Impreſſions upon their tender Memories, which advanced Judgment cannot, or at leaſt generally neglect to eraſe: Beſides, though this be not prejudicial to wiſer Judgments, who are but weakly moved with ſuch Arguments, yet it is oftentimes an Occaſion of Error unto vulgar Heads, who expect, in the Emblem or Fable, as equal a Truth as in the Moral; and conceive that infallible Philoſophy, which in any Senſe is delivered by Divines, or concerning Divinity.—For this Reaſon the Reader will here generally find, Emblems containing ſuch wonderful Properties, either very dubiouſly aſſerted, or expreſsly contradicted. Thus, of the Beaver, Pelican, Phœnix,*

Stork, Salamander, Viper and others. And in these and such like Emblems, particular Care has been taken, as much as possible, to clear up and explain, or refute such vulgar Errors, by giving the Reason or Foundation upon which it was at first advanced, at the same Time conveying the moral Signification and turning them to such Purposes, as it was judged would best conduce to the main Drift and Design of this Work, of which some little Account may not be unacceptable to the Reader, and for which some Apology may be equally necessary for the Writer.

As to the first Article, the Cuts of this Work in some Measure point out the Use and Design thereof, and for whom it is principally intended, viz. *like other Works of this Sort, to allure and entice young Minds and weaker Capacities, by Curiosity, to a Love of Reading, Knowledge, Virtue and Religion, and whatever may be serviceable to them throughout their whole Conduct of Life; to which Purposes, Fables, Emblems, and most other Pieces of that Nature chiefly tend.*

It is true, indeed, Emblems have been looked upon in a higher Nature, as containing somewhat of the Arcana *of the Learning and Hieroglyphics of the* Ægyptians; *and in that Light, some of them may be found useful and instructive to older and more learned Heads, and have accordingly employed the Pens of some abler Writers to explain and unfold.—Thus* Guliel. Perrerius, Achilles Bocchius, Crispinus Passæus, Andreas Alciatus, *and several others, have wrote of them in the* Latin *Tongue,* Menestrier de Devices, Nicholas Verien, *and the Authors of* Diversitez Curieuse, *and many others, in* French; *and* * G. Withers, Geff. Whitney, † Francis Quarles, *&c. in* English; *most of which have been perused, and what best suited the Purpose taken from them, with such Alterations and Additions as were judged most proper and conducive to the Design of the Work.—The Cuts of which are neatly and well engraved, and were first of all published*

* Folio, *London*, 1635. † Quarto, *Leyden*, 1586.

liſhed by Nicholas Verien, *a celebrated Engraver at* Paris, *in* 1696, *and afterwards not badly copied by ſome* Engliſh *Engraver, and a Tranſlation made from the* French; *but ſo miſerably done, that ſhort and deficient as the Explanations before were in* French, *never containing above two Lines, they were now render'd ſtill more dark and obſcure, by the Ignorance of the Tranſlator in the* French *Language, and not only in the* French, *but alſo in the* Latin, Spaniſh *and* Italian; *for in ſome one of thoſe Languages were moſt of the Mottoes written. However, to make this Work more uſeful and intelligent to the meer* Engliſh *Reader, and younger and meaner Capacities, all Quotations from foreign Languages, of Mottoes or otherwiſe, have been ſtudiouſly avoided, new Mottoes often appropriated, and new Senſes applied, and ſuch Alterations made as were judged moſt neceſſary to throw, either a religious, moral, inſtructive, uſeful, or at leaſt harmleſs and innoffenſive Light upon the Emblem.*

As to the ſecond Article, viz. *an Apology for the Writer, it may be obſerved, that this Work was chiefly undertaken in hopes of doing good, and to fill up ſuch leiſure Hours as could be ſpared from other more neceſſary Avocations, and not made a Matter of Buſineſs or Importance.*

Further alſo, that the Subject Matter being forced to be contrived and ſuited to the Subjects of the Plates, was no ſmall Inconveniency and Detriment to it: There being a great Difference between the Plates being contrived to the Subject wrote upon, or being forced to write upon the Subjects or Figures of the Plate, however out of the Way, barren, trivial or inſignificant, or often repeated, which ſome are ſeveral Times.

And again, the being confined as to Room, not greatly to fall ſhort of, nor yet to exceed the Compaſs of two Pages, for fifteen Emblems; was an Article that made the Execution of the Work more difficult and troubleſome, and made ſome Articles to be enlarged

larged without a Neceſſity, and many Articles to be ſhorten'd or curtail'd, that might have been advantageouſly enlarged upon; for this Reaſon the Reader will ſometimes find a different Type made uſe of, to bring the Articles within the preſcribed Compaſs.

Some of the Conſtructions are acknowledged ſomething conſtrained, eſpecially towards moral, pious or religious Uſes, which was purpoſely done, and with a good Intention of being more ſerviceable.

In ſome Places are introduced, by Way of Illuſtration, Quotations from the Poets, and poetical Writers, and from Shakeſpear *in particular, but, as great Care has been taken, that ſuch Quotations are ſtrictly Moral and Inſtructive, they cannot, it is imagined, be deemed improper, though mixed with, or near more grave and religious Subjects, and even venerable Names.*

In ſhort, the utmoſt Care has been taken, throughout the whole Performance, to promote Morality, Virtue and Religion, and whatever is laudable or commendable, and to ſuppreſs Immorality, Vice and Prophaneneſs; giving uſeful Leſſons and Admonitions to all Ages, Degrees and Capacities ſuitable to moſt Exigencies in common Life.

N. B. *As Diverſion is oftentimes advantageouſly mingled with, and an Incitement to Study and Improvement; after the Explanation of the Figure and the Motto, giving it a proper Light; there is generally left a Blank in this Manner*

An Emblem of ———————

or

An Emblem that ———————

By Way of exerciſing the Ingenuity and exciting the Curioſity to gueſs (the other Part being hid) what Virtue or Vice ſuch a Device, with ſuch a Motto, may poſſibly be ſignificant of.

The Author's Diſtance from the Preſs will, it is hoped, be an Excuſe for any Typographical Errors.

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EMBLEMS.

PLATE I.

1. A SHIP coming full Sail into Port. An Emblem of—

Joy and Desire near accomplish'd.

2. A Man in a Chariot drawn by two Lions. An Emblem that—

The most fierce and savage may be t[illegible] by Time and prudent Management.

3. An Elephant. *My Hope is in myself.* An Emblem of—

Strength and Self-dependence.

4. A Warrior and the Picture of Justice. An Emblem that—

Power and Justice ought to be united.

5 A Lion attack'd by several little Animals. An Emblem that—

The Great and Noble are above the Attacks of the Weak and Vulgar, who only expose their own Rashness thereby.

6. *Hercules* sitting with his usual Arms, and attack'd by a Child with a Sword. An Emblem that—

Courage, without Strength and Abilities, leads into Rashness; and that we ought not to attempt Improbabilities.

7. A SUN-FLOWER beholding the Sun. *I seek not after Things beneath me.* An Emblem that—

We always ought to have worthy Objects in our View and Pursuit.

Whilst I the Sun's bright Face may view,
I will no meaner Thing pursue.

8. A Grave, the general Receptacle and Meeting Place of all Mankind, and an old Man laid

down by it. An Emblem of— Mortality.

Of old Men 'ſcape not any;
Of young Men die many.

9. An Elephant. *Courage equal to my Strength.* An Emblem that— Courage and Strength ought to be united.

10. The Picture of a lean Woman with Thorns about her Head, and Snakes in her Hand. The Manner in which the Painters drew ENVY.

11. A Goat ſuckling a young Wolf. Proverbs —

To bring up a Bird to pick out one's Eyes.

Save a Thief from hanging, and he'll cut your Throat.

To nouriſh a Snake in one's Boſom.

12. (NARCISSUS.) A young Man admiring himſelf in a Fountain; the Picture of—

SELF LOVE. *Narciſſus* was a moſt beautiful Youth, with whom all the Nymphs fell in Love, but he ſlighted them all; and afterwards ſeeing his own Face in a Fountain, fell ſo deeply in Love with himſelf, that he pined away upon the Spot; and dying, was changed into a Flower that bears his Name. This Fable ſhews the dangerous Effects of *Self-Love*, which will undoubtedly end in our Ruin.

13. Several little Birds flying to a Cherry-Tree loaded with Fruit. An Emblem that —

Where the Carcaſe is, there will the Eagles be gathered together.

14. (A Satyr,) Half a Man and Half a Goat. A Goat being the moſt laſcivious and luſtful Creature, a compound Figure, Half a Man and Half a Goat, is made to ſignify *Luſt*.

15. A Wolf devouring a Lamb, while he lets a Colt eſcape, which would have ſatisfied his Hunger better if he could have caught him.

One Bird in Hand is better far,
Than two that in the Buſhes are.

Pliny obſerves, it is the Nature of the Lynx, even after long Hunger, when with great Difficulty it has found its Prey, if by Chance it ſees any other, to forget its preſent Plenty, and purſue after it, by which Means it often loſes both. A good Emblem of—

Ambition and Covetouſneſs, which, for the Hope of greater Honour or Advantage, neglect and forego the Benefits of their preſent Condition.

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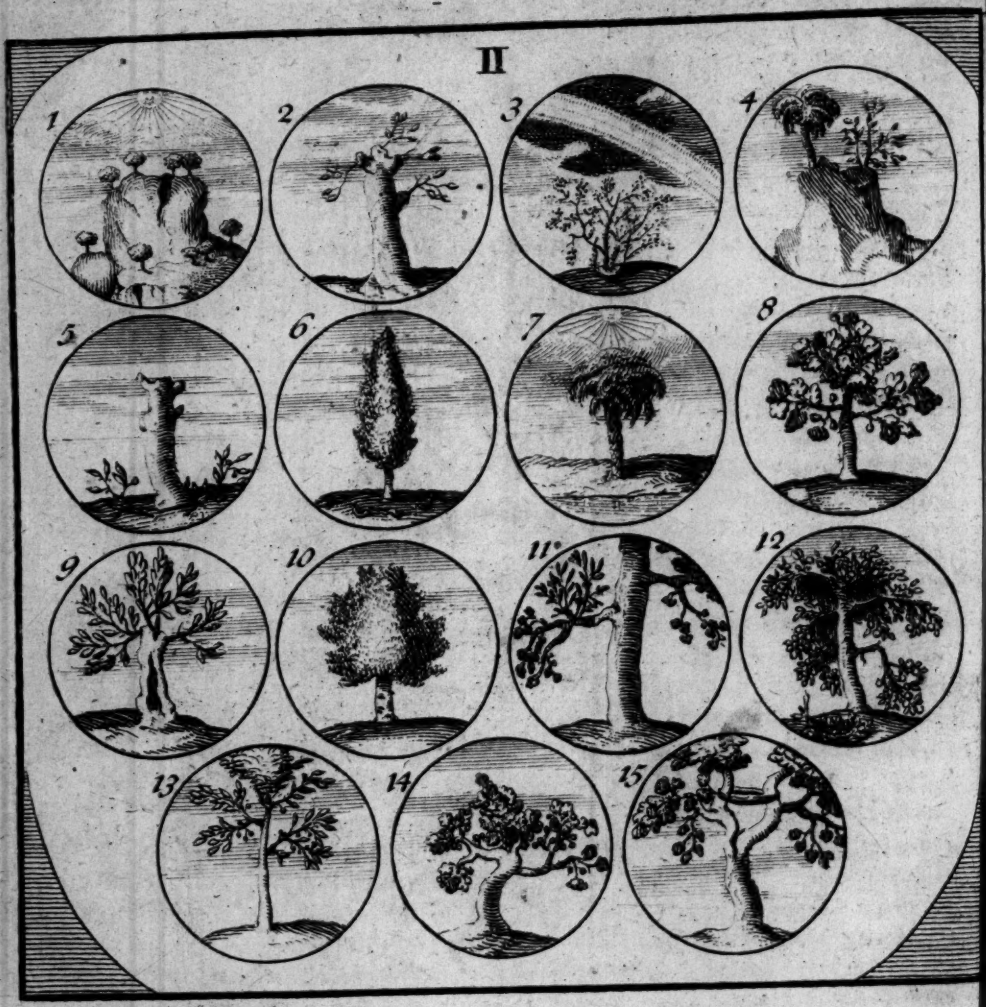
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PLATE II.

1. A MOUNTAIN with Trees upon it, and the Sun ſhining upon them. *If that is favourable, we flouriſh.* An Emblem that—

The Influence of the Great and Good will produce as unexpected Effects, as Trees on a barren Mountain.

2. A Tree lopped, that ſhoots out again. *By the Grace of God.*

An Emblem of—

The Power and Grace of God.

3. A White-Thorn with a Rainbow above it. *Its Smell is more agreeable after a Shower.* An Emblem that—

A few ſmall Storms of Adverſity ſweeten Proſperity, and make it the better reliſhed.

4. A ſteep and craggy Mountain, on which there grows a Laurel and a Palm-Tree. An Emblem that—

The Road to Learning and Victory is difficult; the Palm and the Laurel being Trees out of which were made Garlands to adorn the Brows of the Learned and Victorious.

5. An Olive-Tree, the Branches of which are cut off. *I ſhall ſprout again, and be more fruitful.* An Emblem that—

Loſſes or Misfortunes ought to redouble our Diligence, and excite our beſt Endeavours to put ourſelves again into a flouriſhing Eſtate.

6. A Cypreſs-Tree. An Emblem of—

Beauty without Learning.

Its Head is fair, its Leaves in Order plac'd,
But with no Fruit its beauteous Head is grac'd.

7. A Palm-Tree on the Side of a River, with the Sun over it. *I thrive no other Way.* An Emblem of—

Proſperity; the Sun and the Water being two Things moſt agreeable to, and neceſſary for, the Growth of the Palm.

8. A Fig-Tree. *Give thy Fruits without Promiſes.* This Motto is appropriated to the Fig Tree, either becauſe,—

It has no Bloſſoms, and therefore cannot properly be ſaid to promiſe us Fruit. Or becauſe,—It has two Crops in the Year, the firſt of which falls off, and comes

comes to nothing, which may be therefore likened to broken Promiſes; ſo that the Alluſion is pretty juſt, and ſtrong, and means,—

Perform without promiſing too much.

9. A Willow-Tree, with its Branches rudely ſpread. An Emblem of—

Untaught Youth. A Willow being one of the moſt flexible Trees, is a fit Emblem for Youth; but being neglected, grows headſtrong and ſtubborn.

10. A Myrrh-Tree, the Trunk of which is cut in ſeveral Places. *More fruitful from its Wounds.* Myrrh being a reſinous Sap or Gum flowing from the Wounds, ſhews us, that—

Adverſity and Afflictions make us better acquainted with God and ourſelves, and more abundant and fruitful in good Works.

11. An Oak with a Bunch of MISLETOE. *Things that are ſcarce are pleaſing.*

That Miſletoe is bred upon Trees, from Seeds which Birds, eſpecially Thruſhes and Ring doves, let fall thereon, is, and has been, the common Opinion. The Miſletoe which grew upon the Oak, was gather'd by the *Druides* with great Solemnity with a golden Hook; the Virtues of which were, to reſiſt all Poiſons, and make all fruitful that uſed it.

Prov. *Far fetch'd, and dear bought, fit for Ladies.*

12. An Apple-Tree extravagantly loaden with Fruit, ſome of its Branches broken down. *My Abundance deſtroys me.* An Emblem that—

Abundance, or too great an Affluence of Fortune, is the Cauſe of many a Man's Ruin; by leading him into many Vices and Inconveniencies, which with a moderate Fortune he might have eſcaped.

13. An Olive-Tree. *I ſhall neither be cut down nor rooted up.* An Emblem that—

Virtue and Goodneſs will always protect us from Harm.

14. A Mulberry Tree, which never begins to bud till the Spring is advanced, and the cold blighting Winds are paſt. An Emblem that—

A prudent Man ought ſo in Time to look to his Affairs, as not raſhly to expoſe himſelf to Dangers.

15. An Oak, with its Branches almoſt divided by a Cleft, but tied together with Oſiers. An Emblem that—

Small Matters timely applied, will prevent great Miſchief.

Pr. *A Stitch in Time ſaves nine.*

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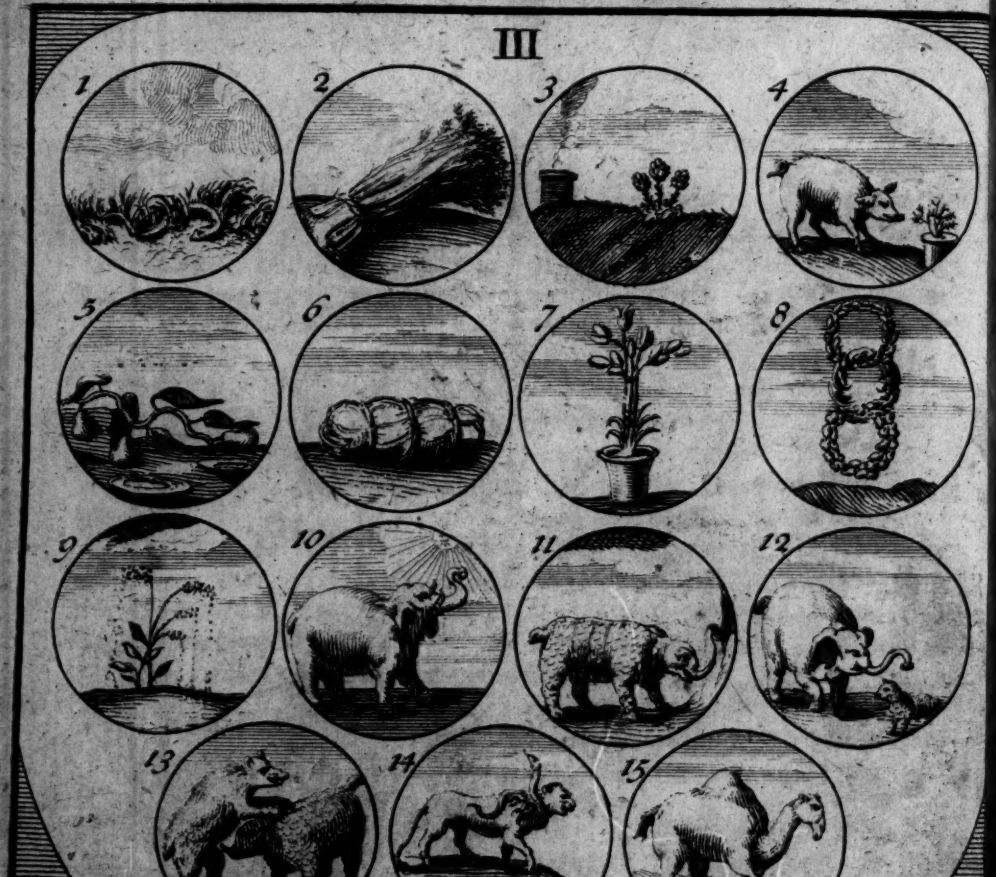
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PLATE III.

1. A SNAKE gliding among the graſs. An Emblem of—

Caution; being as much as to ſay, *There is a Snake in the Graſs, be cautious where you tread.*

Prov. *Look before you leap.*

2. A Sheaf of Corn. An Emblem of—

Provident Care.

Of little Gains let Care be had,
For Sheaves *of* Ears, *and* Mows
of Sheaves *are made.*

Prov. *Many a Little*
Makes a Mickle.

3. HOUSELEEK growing upon a Houſe-Top, to which it had been tranſplanted. *I ſtill live, tho' I am no longer in the Earth.* An Emblem that—

We may be able to bear, and even pleas'd, with ſuch Situations, as we at firſt imagined would have been diſagreeable, and paſt bearing to us.

4. An Herb called MARJORAM, and a Hog ſmelling to it, but does not like the Smell. An Emblem that—

Fortune often beſtows her Favours on thoſe that know not how to value them.

Prov. *A T——d is as good for a* Sow *as a Pancake.*

5. A Plant which produces Calebaſhes, with Veſſels full of Water ſet near them, and the Calebaſhes inclining to them. An Emblem of—

The Care of Nature, which provides for all Things, animate and inanimate; the Calebaſhes, and other ſuch Fruits, as Naturaliſts report, inclining and growing towards the Baſons of Water, ſo proper for their Nouriſhment.

6. A Truſs of Hay. An Emblem of—

Mortality.

All Fleſh is like the wither'd Hay,
And ſo it ſprings and dies away.

7. A Pot of TUBEROSES. An Emblem of—

Beauty; being a Plant with a beautiful and ſweet Flower, but of ſhort Duration.

8. Three Crowns, one of Laurel, one of Oak, and one of Palm. *We muſt be crown'd with theſe, or die and be forgotten.*—

This Device ſhews us, that unleſs we do ſomething noble and remarkable in Life, our Name will

ſurely die with us. The Laurel and Palm were Crowns commonly given to Poets and conquering Warriors; the Oak to ſuch as had ſaved a Citizen's Life, or ſcaled the Walls of a beſieged Town.

9. A Plant ſhedding its Seed upon the Ground. An Emblem of—

The Reſurrection; for as thoſe Seeds will grow again, and produce freſh Plants, ſo ought we to hope for another Life.

10. An Elephant in the Water looking at the Sun. An Emblem of—

Devotion. Naturaliſts tell us, That whenever an Elephant goes into the Water, he commonly looks up to the Sun or Moon: they ſay, becauſe they don't like to ſee their own huge Bulk in the Water. However that is, this Cuſtom of theirs has given Riſe to that Emblem of Devotion.

11. A Rhinoceros whetting his Horn againſt a Rock. An Emblem of—

Prudence. A wiſe Man will always be prepared for the Aſſaults of his Enemies. The Rhinoceros has moſt fierce Battles with the Elephant, Bear, and ſeveral other Beaſts; and is therefore ſaid by Naturaliſts to keep his Horn, his only Weapon of Defence, always ſharp, and ready for Battle, by rubbing it againſt Rocks, Stones, *&c.*

12. An Elephant playing with a Lamb. An Emblem of—

Good Nature and true Courage; for, tho' nothing is ſo fierce and outragious when provoked, nothing is ſo gentle and docile when unmoleſted.

13. A Rhinoceros killing a Bear with his Horn. An Emblem that—

Art, as well as Courage and Strength is neceſſary in War. For the Bear and Elephant has generally the better of the Rhinoceros in Battle; when the Rhinoceros holding down his Head, the Bear leaps upon him, and he rips him up with his Horn.

14. A Lion with a Snake round his Neck. An Emblem of—

Prudence and Courage; the Lion denoting *Courage*, and the Serpent *Prudence*.

15. A Camel with his Feet diſturbing the River where he drinks, delighting in muddy and ſlimy Water.

This is reported of the Camel, and may be uſed as an Emblem for People that love to create themſelves Troubles.

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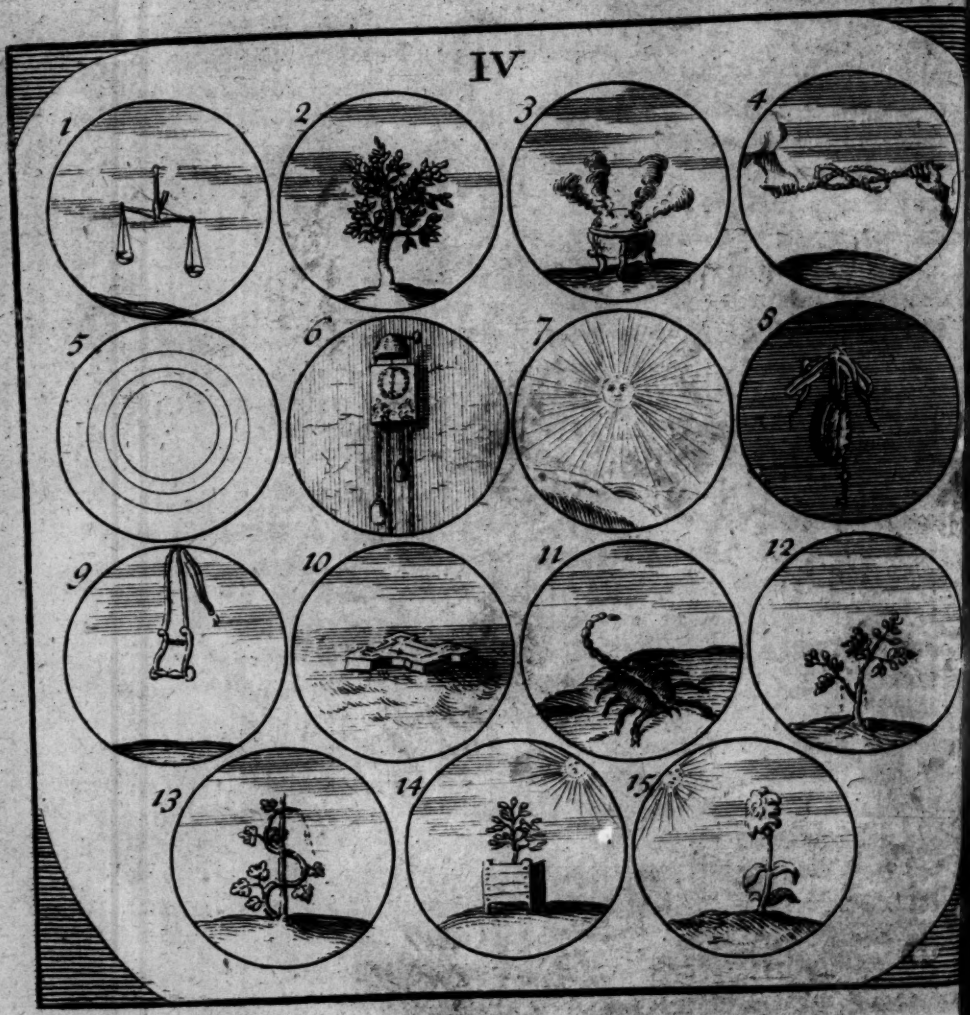
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PLATE IV.

1. A Pair of Scales. An Emblem of—
JUSTICE.

False Weights, and Measures false eschew,
And give to ev'ry Man his Due;
And, lest thou fail, remember who has said,
Such Measure as thou giv'st shall be repaid.

2. A CHESNUT TREE with Fruit upon it. *Soft Things are guarded by hard.* An Emblem of—
The Care and Wisdom of Providence, which guards all Things.

3. A Pot of Incense burning *I consume myself in the Service of others.* An Emblem of—
True Benevolence and Charity, which even wastes and consumes itself in the Service, and for the Benefit of others.

4. Two Hands straining a Cord with a Knot in it by the two Ends, tying the Knot thereby the faster. An Emblem of—
Dissension; which, by the obstinate Opposition of both Parties, is made the stronger.

5. Several Circles one within another, drawn from the same Center. *The least is nearest the Heart.* An Emblem of—
The Weakness of Paternal Love, the youngest being generally the Darling.

6. A CLOCK with Weights. *Its Motion is from its Weights.* An Emblem that—
We are all dependant upon God, the principal and first Mover of all Things, by whom alone we are put and continue in Motion, tho' we vainly impute it all to ourselves.

7. A Sun. *He shines not for himself alone, but for the whole Universe.* An Emblem of—
Disinterestedness; shewing, that Man is not born for himself alone, but should do all the Good in his Power without selfish Motives.

8. A WATCH. *It moves with secret Motions.* An Emblem of—
Divine Providence, which is actuated by secret Motions hid from our Sight.

9. A BRIDLE. *It governs and corrects.* An Emblem of—
Moderation.
It is an Observation of the ingenious

genious Dr. *Derham*'s, That Nature has wiſely added this to our two moſt refractory Members.

10. A Fortification or Citadel in the Middle of the Waters. An Emblem of—

Prudence, which always takes Care to be completely guarded againſt all Attacks.

11. A Scorpion. *It cures the Wounds it makes by its own Death.* It is obſerved, that the Sting of the Scorpion is cured by the Scorpion's being bruiſed and applied to the Wound. Thus alſo the Bite of a Viper, the Sting of a Bee, and the Wounds of moſt poiſonous Creatures may be cured in the ſame Way.

12. A Tree diſtilling Balm. *I am wounded to cure others.* An Emblem, that—

The Sufferings and Afflictions of ſome may be of Uſe and Benefit to others; or, in a more religious Senſe, may be a Type of our Saviour's Paſſion, who was wounded, and died, to ſave and cure penitent Sinners.

13. A Vine weeping. *After Tears comes the Fruit.* It is obſerved, that the Vine when pruned generally weeps, which is reckon'd a Sign of Fruitfulneſs. An Emblem that—

Joy generally treads on the Heels of Sorrow. *Grief may oppreſs us in the Night, but Joy cometh in the Morning.*

14. An Orange-Tree in its Box, the Sun above it. *Without you I die.* Nothing can thrive without the Sun, but the Orange-Tree eſpecially, which being an Inhabitant of warmer Climates, requires much Sun; and is therefore a proper Emblem that—

We can do nothing of ourſelves, but that our Life, Motion, and Being itſelf here, is owing to One above, who is always ſhining on us.

15. A Sun-Flower and the Sun. *I am never ungrateful.* An Emblem of—

Gratitude. It is to the Sun the Sun-Flower owes its Beauty; which therefore, in Gratitude as it were, always opens and expands itſelf at his Appearance, turning itſelf always towards the Sun in its Courſe; from whence it is called alſo *Heliotrope*, and *Turnſole.*

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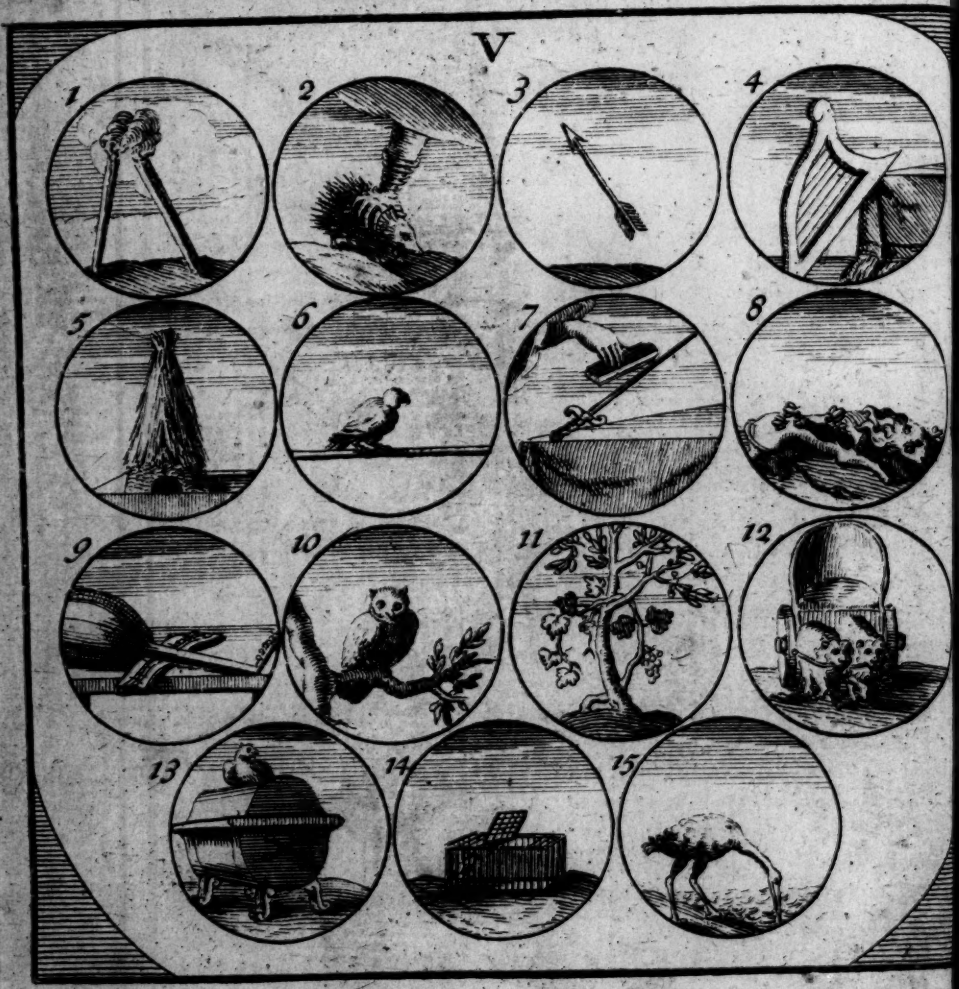
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PLATE V.

1. A Lighted FLAMBEAU, which ſets fire to another. *It loſes none of its Light.* An Emblem of—

Learning; which imparts itſelf to others, without diminiſhing or loſing any of its Light and Splendor.

2. A Hand iſſuing from a Cloud, armed with an Iron Gauntlet, and ſeizing a Hedge-hog after the propereſt Manner. An Emblem that—

In difficult Affairs, Strength alone is not ſufficient, but that it ought ſtill to be accompanied and conducted with Judgment Thus the armed Hand not only iſſues from a Cloud, an Emblem of a ſuperior Guide, but prudently takes Care to lay hold on it the right Way, according to the ſtanding of its Briſtles.

3. An Arrow ſhot into the Air. *I riſe but to fall.* An Emblem of—

Ill-grounded Ambition, by which the higher we are carried, our Fall will ſtill be the greater.

Prov. *After a Riſe comes a Fall.*

4. A Well-tuned Harp, with all its Strings whole. An Emblem that—

No jarring Diſcords in our Lives ſhould be,
We ſhould in Voice, in Heart, in Hand agree;
Our Words, our Actions, and our Thoughts ſhou'd prove
The Force of Concord, Harmony, and Love.

5. A Bee-Hive. —

We bring the Honey to the Hive,
And others by our Labours thrive.

Prov. *One beats the Buſh, and another runs away with the Hare.*

6. A Hawk hooded. *After Darkneſs I hope for Light.* An Emblem of—

The Reſurrection to eternal Light; when we being unhooded, ſhall more diſtinctly ſee, and adore the Glory of God.

7. A Loadſtone drawing a Sword. *I am drawn willingly.* An Emblem of—

Mutual Affection; which wants no Force to make it join the beloved Object, and cannot be ſeparated from it but by Force.

8. A dead Lion, that the Flies are eating. An Emblem againſt—

Pride. The King of the Beaſts, even the Lion, the fierceſt of all Creatures, which by its very Voice ſtruck Terror into all the Beaſts of the Foreſts, when dead, becomes a Prey to the moſt abject, and is even fed upon by Flies.

Pride was not made for Man.

Prov. *A living Dog is better than a dead Lion.*

9. A Lute upon a Book of Muſick. An Emblem of—

True Alliance; teaching us to make proper Aſſociations with ſuch as are agreeable to our Humour, Ways and Manners; by whom we may profit, and receive Benefit.

10. An Owl. *Diſcretion is more than Eloquence.* An Emblem of—

Wiſdom; which, from the Gravity of its Countenance, and the Dignity of its Appearance, more than the Sweetneſs of its Voice, was ſacred to *Minerva*, the Goddeſs of Wiſdom. Probably alſo, on account of its being a Bird of Night, which is the beſt Time, when all is ſilent round us, to meditate, to digeſt, and methodize our Thoughts, without any Diſturbance from external Objects.

11. An Olive-Tree ſupporting a Vine. *We do not agree, it is in vain to unite us.* An Emblem of—

Sobriety; meant more eſpecially for the Inſtruction of Virgins, the Olive being a Tree ſacred to the Virgin *Minerva.*

Why vex ye me, ye Boughs,
Since I am Pallas' *Tree?*
Your Cluſters hence remove,
The Virgin Wine doth flee.

12. Two Lions drawing a Chariot. An Emblem of—

Subjection; ſhewing that the moſt generous Spirits will, on proper Occaſions, and by conſtant Uſage, be brought to bear the Yoke.

13. A Tomb, on which ſits an Eagle. An Emblem that—

Our great and heroick Actions will ſurvive us, and grace our Memory, after ourſelves are long laid in the Tomb.

14. A Bird in a Trap, placed as a Decoy to others. An Emblem of—

Deceit, and that of the worſt Kind, by which a particular Friend or Relation is deceived and betrayed.

15. A Stork drinking Salt-Water. *She cures herſelf and her Parents.* An Emblem expreſſing—

The Care of Providence, which has pointed out, by Inſtinct, Remedies the Ingenuity of Man could never have found out.

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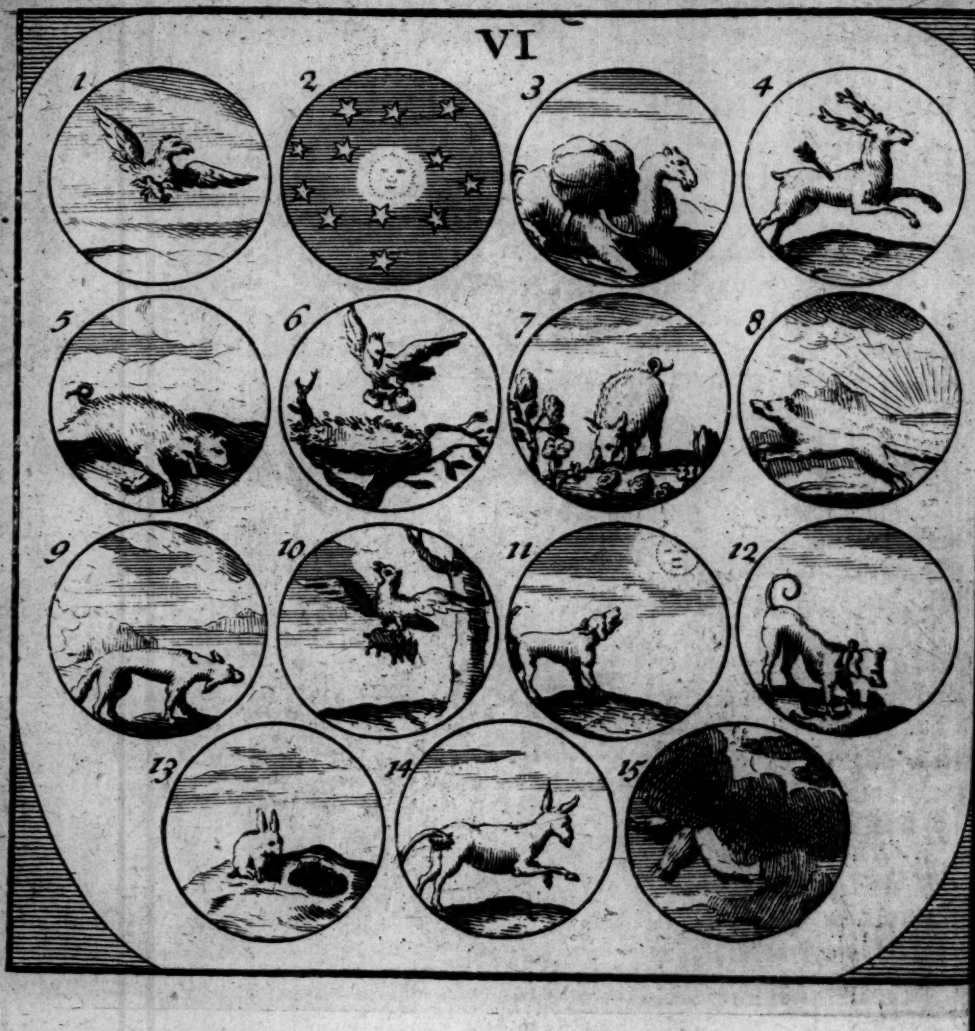
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PLATE VI.

1. AN Eagle mounting the Air with a Wren. *I am not uſed to go ſo high.* An Emblem of—

Too highminded Ambition. The Wren in the Fable envying the high Flights of the Eagle, deſired to be carried by her, imagining herſelf to be as well able to bear it as the Eagle; but was blinded by her near Approach to the Sun, and ſcorched to Death by the Intenſeneſs of its Heat.

2. The Moon in the Midſt of the Stars. *One Moon is more than a Thouſand Stars.* An Emblem that—

The Appearance of one Perſon of Importance is of more Worth than a thouſand Underlings. Thus, a beloved Prince, or General in an Army.

3. A Camel kneeling down to be loaded. An Emblem of—

Docility. Camels being very tall Beaſts, are ſaid to be taught to kneel to take up their Loading.

4. A Wounded Hart, with an Arrow in its Side. An Emblem of—

A wounded Conſcience, from which it is in vain to fly, as we always bear our Pain about us.

Prov. *A guilty Conſcience never thinks itſelf ſafe.*

5. A Boar on the Ground with a Knife in his Throat. *He brings no Profit but by his Death.* An Emblem of—

A worldly and covetous-minded Man, who is of Service only to the World when he dies, and leaves his Hoards to be pillaged, and his ill gotten Wealth to be ſquandered away by ſome laviſh Heir, who takes as much Pains to diſſipate, as he did to collect.

6. An Eagle carrying Stones to its Neſt. An Emblem of—

Precaution; the Eagle being ſaid by Naturaliſts, as it builds upon very high Trees, to be endowed with the Inſtinct of laying large Stones at the Bottom of her Neſt, as a Preſervative againſt high Winds and Storms, which might blow down her Neſt and young Ones.

7. A Hog in a Garden of Flowers. *They do not ſuit well.* An Emblem of—

A Blockhead in a Library.

8. A Wolf flying, and the Sun riſing above. *I fly when that appears.*

appears. An Emblem of——

The wicked Man, who fears the Light, becauſe his Deeds are dark. The Wolf living by Theft and Rapine, is forced to ſkulk and hide himſelf at the Approach of Day.

9. A Fox liſtening on the Bank of a River that he is going to paſs over. *I do not confide in it, or wholly diſtruſt it* —

Naturaliſts tell us, That the Fox, when about to paſs a River, or rather, when purſued, ſtops to liſten where his Purſuers are, and take Breath, the Water conveying the Sounds truer, and from a greater Diſtance more diſtinct.

10. An Eagle carrying its Prey and beholding the Sky. *It is my Proviſion for the worſt of Times.* An Emblem of—

Foreſight. The Eagle carrying its Prey to its Neſt, as a Reſerve and Supply, when Storms and Tempeſts hinder it from ſeeking more abroad.

11. A Dog barking at the Moon. An Emblem of—

Detraction. Thus envious and evil-minded Men rail and ſcoff at the Virtuous and Renowned, who calmly proceed on their Way, deſpiſing the noiſy Detractor as unworthy the leaſt Reply.

12. A Hound with a Hare under his Feet. *For Glory, not for Prey.* An Emblem of—

Great Actions, whoſe ſole End ſhould be, to obtain the deſired Effects independent of Self Intereſt. Thus Game Dogs will not ſo much as taſte the Bones of what they ſo eagerly purſue after in the Chace.

13. A Rabbit on the Edge of its Burrough. An Emblem of—

Watchfulneſs. Which eats with Fear, its liſtening Ears erect, and upon the leaſt Noiſe or Diſturbance flies to its Burrough.

14. An Aſs ſtung by a Fly. *The leaſt Thing may be troubleſome.* An Emblem that—

We ought to deſpiſe none of however low Degree, as we know not what Good or Hurt it may one Day be in their Power to do us.

15. An Eagle hid in the Clouds. *It is no eaſy Matter to take me.* An Emblem that—

High and lofty Affairs are not to be atchieved without great Difficulty.

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PLATE VII.

1. A STORK drinking the Sea-Water. *She taught Men this Medicine.* An Emblem of—

Inſtinct; which in many Caſes ſurpaſſes Reaſon, this not being the only Medicine for which we are obliged to the Animal World.

2. Two Birds at one Bunch of Grapes. *It is too little for two.* An Emblem that—

We are not to hope for any great Succeſs in ſmall Affairs.

Prov. *A ſmall Kitchen is not ſufficient for two Gluttons.*

3. A Mouſe in a Trap. An Emblem of—

The Fate of Thieves, who, being taken, are ſure to ſuffer an ignominious Death.

4. A PARTRIDGE going to be ſeized by a Hawk. *We muſt content ourſelves with what is deſtin'd for us.* An Emblem of—

Reſignation to the Divine Will, ſo long as we believe ourſelves under the Care and Direction of God, without whoſe Concurrence not even a Sparrow falls to the Ground; we ought, after our own ſincere and honeſt Endeavours, to be content with whatever happens to us.

Whatever God doth fore-decree,
Shall without Fail fulfilledbe.

5. A Gourd run up to the Top of a lofty Pine. *My Elevation is of ſhort Continuance.* An Emblem of—

Vain Glory, expoſing thoſe who climb too high, and make more Oſtentation than they have Strength or Faculties to bear them out in.

6. A Serpent taking a Bird in his Neſt. An Emblem of—

Craft and Deceit. No Place is ſecure againſt the Attack of the Crafty and Deceitful, who wind and inſinuate themſelves everywhere.

7. A Dog barking at the Moon. *His Endeavours are vain.* An Emblem that—

True Worth is above the mean Aſſaults of the Low and Unworthy, whoſe Clamours are unheeded, and vain.

8. Two Pots, one of Iron, and the other of Earth. *This Neighbourhood is dangerous.* An Emblem that—

We ought to be cautious what Friendſhips or Alliance we contract, eſpecially with the more powerful or wicked.

Pr. *The Weakeſt goes to the Wall.*

9. A Dolphin flung upon the Land by the Flux of the Sea. *I periſh by that which ought to preſerve me.* An Emblem of—

Black Ingratitude; more eſpecially when any Great or Good Man, inſtead of being rewarded, moſt unjuſtly ſuffers Loſſes, Injuries, and even Death itſelf, by the outragious Populace. Of this *Socrates*, *Ariſtides*, *Phocyon*, *Demoſthenes*, *Cicero*, and many others are Examples.

10. A Raven holding a Scorpion in his Bill, which ſtings him in the Throat. An Emblem of—

Juſt Revenge, or the Law of Retaliation; nothing being juſter, than that the Harms and Miſchiefs we prepare for others, ſhould fall upon our own Heads.

11. A Sphinx. A Beaſt with the Face and Neck of a Maiden, and the hinder Part of a Lion. An Emblem of—

Ignorance. The Face of a Maiden ſignifies, a Mind engroſſed by Beauty cannot be attentive to Wiſdom and Knowledge. The Strength and Loins of the Lion ſignifies Self-ſufficiency and Arrogance.

12. A Fox admiring a carv'd Head, ſays, *The Head is fair, but has no Brains*. An Emblem that—

We ought to take Care to adorn our Inſides, that is, our Minds, and not to ſpend, as is too commonly the Caſe, all our Pains to adorn our Outſides, leaving our Heads in little better Condition than that the cunning Fox derides.

13. A Cypreſs-Tree. *Remember thy End*. An Emblem of—

Mortality. It being the Cuſtom to carry in their Hands Boughs of this Tree at great Mens Funerals, as Roſemary is ſometimes uſed with us.

14. An Oaken Crown; beſtowed on ſuch as had ſaved a Citizen's Life. This was reckoned more honourable than any other Crown, tho' compoſed of no better Materials than oaken Boughs. The Reaſon why this Tree was uſed on this Occaſion, among the *Romans*, was the Oak's being ſacred to *Jupiter*, the great Guardian of their City; they might therefore think it a moſt proper Ornament for him who had preſerved a Citizen. Beſides, the Oak may well claim the Preference in this Caſe, becauſe, in the primitive Times, that Tree alone was thought almoſt ſufficient for the preſerving of Man's Life.—See PLATE XXVI. *Fig.* 8.

15. A Harp twiſted about with Ivy. An Emblem that—

Muſick and Wine are proper Companions for each other; the Ivy being ſacred to *Bacchus* the God of Wine.

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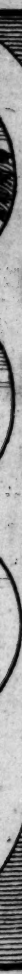
PLATE VIII.



1. A Box-Tree and a Flute by it. An Emblem of—

The Nature and Condition of Lovers. The Box-Tree being always green, of a pale Colour, out of which alſo Flutes are made; ſo thoſe in Love ſhould always be the ſame, are apt to be of a pallid Complexion; yet, like the Flute, are all Softneſs and Harmony.

2. A Mulberry-Tree, which produces Leaves very late in the Spring, but Fruit very early in Autumn. *Tho' I flouriſh late, I bring to Perfection.* An Emblem that—

The moſt forward Youths are not always the beſt, but are overtaken, and outſtript by thoſe whoſe Capacities did not appear ſo early and conſpicuous at firſt.

3. A Laurel-Tree. *But few obtain me.* A Crown of Laurel was the Reward of great and heroick Actions.

4. A Dog removing the Straw, before HE GOES ABOUT TO LIE DOWN. An Emblem of

Care and Circumſpection.

5. The Scythe of Time or Death. *Virtue alone takes off my Edge.* An Emblem that—

Time or Death with their Scythes will certainly mow us all down, but that Virtue is Proof againſt both, as it will ſurvive even Time itſelf, and make us meet that of Death without Fear or Apprehenſions.

6. HERCULES his Club. An Emblem of—

Virtue; which, like his Club, will help us thro' all Labours and Difficulties, and deſtroy as many monſtrous Vices, as his did Monſters.

7. A Stag that is wounded, and flies away with the Arrow in him. *His Flight will not ſave him.*

When Woe is in ourſelves begun,
Then whither from it can we run?

8. A Flambeau lighted, and turned upſide down. *That which feeds it deſtroys it.* An Emblem of—

Abuſe. Things improperly uſed, deſtroy when they ſhould preſerve.

9. A Pot boiling over into the Fire. *We deſtroy each other.* An Emblem of—

Raging Enmity, which boils with furious Heat, extinguiſhing every Spark of Tenderneſs and Compaſſion.

10. A

10. A Salamander in the Fire. *What deſtroys others hurts not me.* An Emblem of—

Virtue and Innocence, which in this Life is apt to meet with Sorrow and Afflictions, but bravely overcomes them all, while others ſink under them, that have not theſe for their Protection.

Affliction's Fire conſumeth Sin,
But Virtue taketh Life therein.

11. A Stag ſwimming in the Water. *This is ſome Relief, but no Security for me.* An Emblem ſignifying that—

We may poſſibly a little delay and keep back the Evil, but cannot eſcape it. The Stag, when almoſt wearied out by the Hunters, betakes himſelf to bay in the Water, by which he a little refreſhes his faded Limbs, and cools his burning Heat, and acquires a little Strength; but cannot eſcape the Hounds, who at length generally kill him in the Water.

12. A Level. *Neither here nor there.* An Emblem of—

Uprightneſs.

Fair Shows we ſhould not ſo much heed,
As the Uprightneſs of the Deed.

13. A Truſs of Straw on Fire. *More Smoak than Fire.* An Emblem of—

Oſtentation: Where People make a great Shew and Appearance without any Foundation; which, like the Truſs of Straw, burns for a little While with Fury, but gives little Light and Heat, and ends as it began, in nothing but Smoak.

Prov. *Great Cry and little Wool.*

14. A Trunk of a Tree with a Graft upon it. *He that grafted it can cut it down.* An Emblem againſt—

Pride, upon Succeſs and Exaltation.

Exalt not thou thyſelf, tho' plac'd thou be,
Upon the Top of that old ſturdy Tree,
From whence the nat'ral Branches prun'd have been,
That thou the better might'ſt be grafted in;
But humbled rather, and more awful be,
Leſt he that cut down them, do break down thee.

15. A Head with two Faces; or a Head of *Janus* upon a Cube. An Emblem of—

Unſhaken Wiſdom: The Head of *Janus* with two Faces, one looking before, and the other behind, ſignifying Wiſdom, which regards what is paſt, and what is to come; and the Cube on which it ſtands, is an Emblem of Steadineſs.

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IX

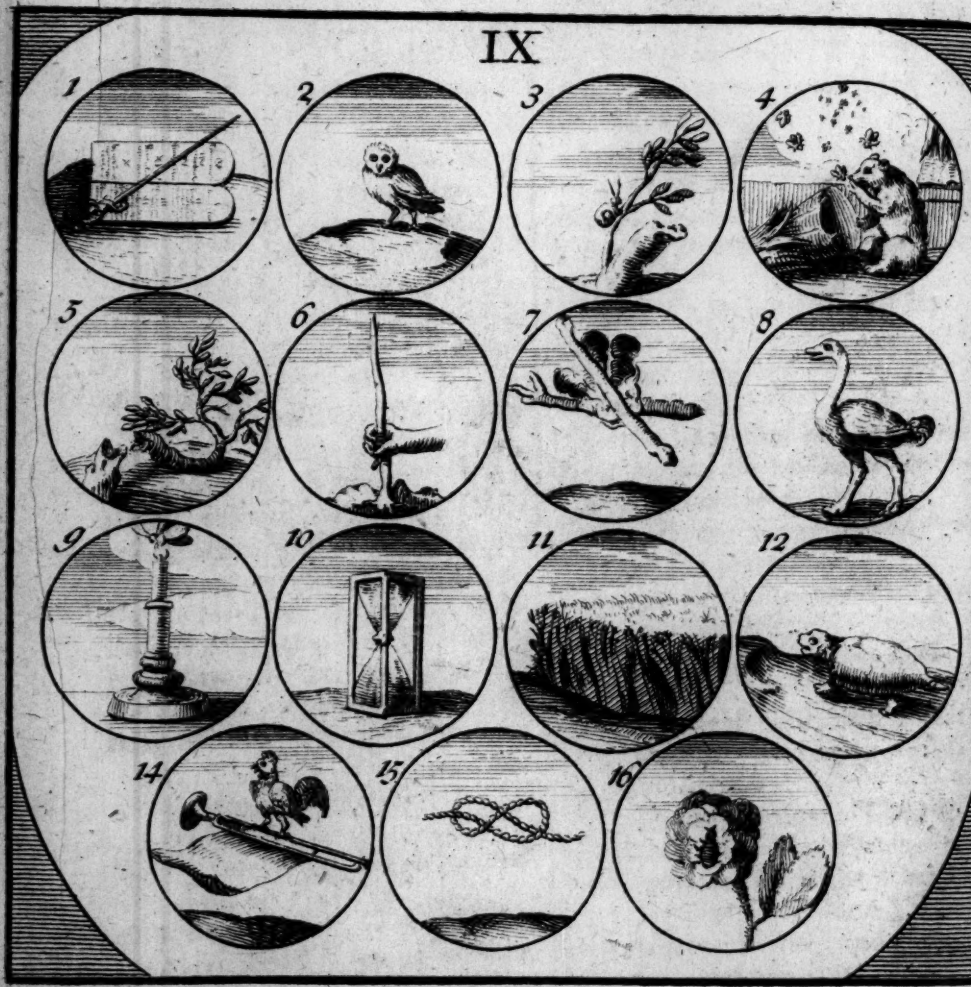

PLATE IX.

1. THE Tables of the Law, with a Sword upon them. An Emblem that—

The Laws, howſoever good in themſelves, without being put into Execution will be of little Effect.

The Law is given to direct,
The Sword to puniſh and protect.

2. An Owl. *The Night gives Counſel.* An Emblem of—

Mature Deliberation; that we ſhould not raſhly undertake any Thing, but firſt conſider of it well in the Night coolly, conſult and meditae about it on our Pillow; the Owl being an Emblem of Night.

Before thou bring thy Works to Light,
Conſider on them in the Night.

3. A Snail creeping on a Branch of a Tree. An Emblem of—

Perſeverance. From thence we learn, that Perſeverance brings large Works to an End, tho' ſlowly they creep on; and that Continuance perfects many Things which ſeemed at firſt unlikely to be done.

4. A Bear overturning a Hive of Bees, which ſting him grievouſly, that he may get the Honey. An Emblem that—

No Pleaſure in this World is to be purchaſed without Pains.

By Pain on Pleaſure muſt we ſeize,
And by our Sufferings purchaſe Eaſe.

5. A Tree cut and thrown down. *It was not done by one Stroke.* An Emblem that—

Time, and our repeated Endeavours, will conquer all Difficulties.

No Man ever at a Stroke
Fell'd a tall and ſturdy Oak;
But Time and ſlow Degrees have wrought,
What ſcarcely poſſible was thought.

6. A Hand planting a Tree. *It is for my Heirs.* An Emblem of—

Charity, or Regard for Poſterity.

Self-love for none but for itſelf doth care,
And only for the preſent taketh pain;
But Charity *for others doth prepare,*
And joys in that which future Times ſhall gain.
He that delights to plant and ſet,
Makes after Ages in his Debt.

7. Two Sticks cropped, and lighted *They burn each other.* An Emblem of—

Mutual Agreement.

When two agree in their Deſire,
One Spark will ſet them both on fire.

8. An Oſtrich. *Tho' I have Wings, I do not fly.* An Emblem that—

Unleſs we are able, and do make Uſe of thoſe Gifts and Excellencies with which Providence has indulged us, we had better have been without them, than to hide our Talent in a Napkin.

To have, and not to uſe the ſame,
Is not our Glory, but our Shame.

The Oſtrich, tho' adorn'd with many fine Plumes, by reaſon of its unweildy Bulk, is not able to raiſe itſelf in the Air, only aſſiſting itſelf to run the ſwifter by means of its Wings.

9. A Butter-fly, that burns itſelf in a lighted Candle. *Pleaſure kills me.* An Emblem of—

The Deceitfulneſs of Pleaſure, and of following our pernicious Fancies.

Thoſe Fools whom Beauty's Flames do bind,
Meet Death, where Life they ought to find.

10. An Hour-Glaſs. An Emblem of—

The Shortneſs of Life; by which we may plainly perceive how faſt our Time runs, therefore we ought to make the beſt Uſe of it.

Purſue thy Works without Delay,
For ſwift our Hours fleet away.

11. A Field of Corn ready to be mow'd. An Emblem of—

Care and Induſtry, accompanied, as it uſually is, with God's Bleſſing.

When God doth bleſs, in Time Abundance ſprings,
And Heaps are made of many little Things.

12. A Tortoiſe. An Emblem of—

A contented Mind, which it is in every one's Power to poſſeſs.

I bear about me all my Store,
And yet a King enjoys not more.

13. A Cock upon a Trumpet. An Emblem that—

We ought never to be off our Guard, but always vigilant and watchful, either in Peace or in War: In Danger, becauſe neceſſary; in Security, becauſe we know not how ſoon Dangers may attack us.

The Trumpet an Emblem of War.

14. A Knot in a Cord, but not ſtrained tight. *It may now be undone with Eaſe.* An Emblem that—

We ought prudently to take Care of, and look to our Affairs in Time, before they are gone too far, or made too difficult and intricate for us to extricate or unlooſe.

15. A Roſe blown, and a Beetle in the Inſide of it. *Good Things hurt ill ones.* An Emblem that—

Bad and wicked Men cannot endure the Society of the Godly and Juſt.

The Beetle, whoſe Delight is in Cow-Dung and Filth, is ſaid to be overcome and pine away, and die by the fragrant Smell of the Roſe, in which ſeveral Sorts of Beetles are often found dead, or in a very languiſhing Condition.

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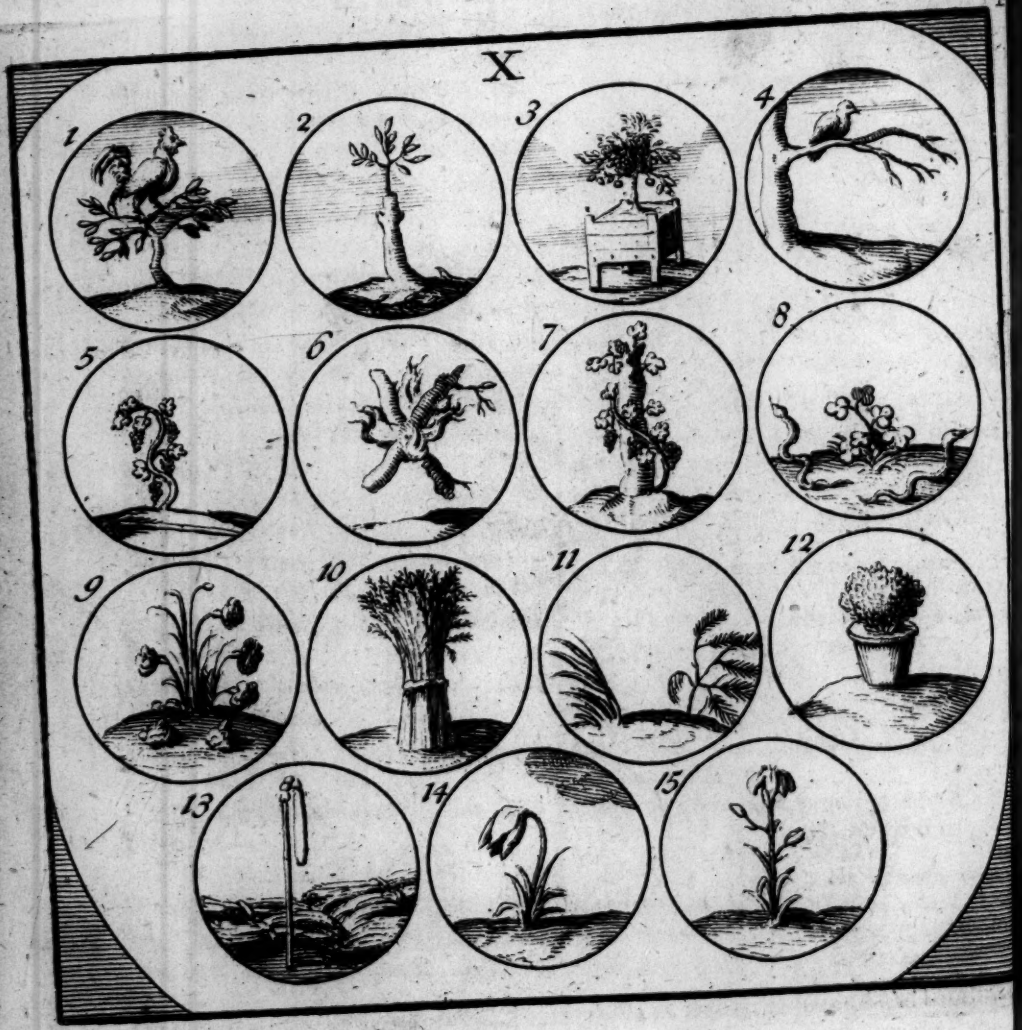
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PLATE X.

1. A Cock upon a Laurel-Tree. *I am ſecure on every Side.* An Emblem of—

Security. The Cock being perch'd on a Tree, was ſecure againſt the Attacks of the Fox, or any Vermin from below; and being upon the Laurel, was not afraid of Storms, Thunder or Lightning from above, as that Tree was vainly imagined never to be touch'd or blaſted by any Storms.

2. A Laurel-Tree having the great Branches lopp'd off, and only one left at the Top. *I ſhoot from a Trunk us'd to Triumphs.* An Emblem that—

We ought to have Regard to the Memory of our Anceſtors, and to ſhew ourſelves worthy of the Honours to which they had raiſed us.

3. A Lemon-Tree with Fruit on it. *I ſhould be nothing without the Sun.*

The Sun being an Emblem of God, this Device ſignifies all our good Works, *&c.* proceed from the Grace and Goodneſs of God, by whom alone we live, move, and have our Being.

4. A Turtle ſitting on a Branch bemoaning its Mate. An Emblem of—

Love.

5. A Vine dropping, without a Prop. An Emblem of—

Celibacy, or ſingle Life, but more eſpecially of a Woman unmarried; who, being weak in Nature, like the Vine, is not able to ſupport herſelf without ſome Help-mate or Aſſiſtance

6. Two Branches of Trees on fire. *Rage increaſes Rage.* An Emblem of—

Oppoſition.

When two in downright Oppoſition be,
Whoſe Power, and Strength, and Malice are the ſame,
Their ſtruggling Hearts but ſeldom do agree,
Till they beget a ſelf-devouring Flame.

7. The Trunk of a dead Elm, that ſupports a Vine. *It is a Friend, even after Death.* An Emblem, ſignifying that—

We ſhould make Choice of ſuch Friends, which neither Length of Time,

Time, nor even Death itſelf can alter.

8. The Herb TREFOIL or CLOVER, from which Snakes flee away. An Emblem that—

Bad and wicked Men, of which Snakes are the Emblem, delight not in, nor love the Company of holy and righteous, of which the Trefoil is emblematical.

9. Several Poppies, of which the Heads of the talleſt are broken off and flung to the Ground. *The moſt exalted ſhould fear to be equal with the leaſt.* An Emblem of—

Caution to ſuch as are in an exalted State, who ought always to behave with Humility and Complacency, as they know not how ſoon it may be their Fate to be laid low, even lower than their moſt inferiors; eſpecially as their exalted Stations put them in more Danger.

10 A Sheaf of Corn. *It belongs to the Sower, not the Reaper.* An Emblem of—

The Reward of Labour.

11. A Reed and Branch of Fern. *Separate from ſuch as are not agreeable to your Nature.* The Reed delighting in wet and mooriſh Grounds, and the Fern upon dry Heath: Proper Emblems to ſignify diſagreeing Natures.

12. A Pot of ſweet Baſil, an Herb of a very ſtrong Scent. *The more gently I am handled, the ſweeter I ſmell.* An Emblem that—

Some particular Affairs or Vices ought to be handled or touched upon but ſlightly, with Caution and Prudence, leſt they produce contrary Effects to what we deſire. Thus the Baſil, by being ſtrongly rubb'd or handled, produces rather a fetid Smell.

13. Corn ſpread, ready for the Flail. *Afflictions are profitable.*

Affliction doth to many add
More Value than before they had.

14. A Tulip blown, but languiſhing. An Emblem of—

The ſhort Duration of Beauty, which, like the Tulip, when arrived at Maturity, laſts but a little while before it begins to languiſh and decay.

15. A Flower de lis, or Lily, excelling moſt other Flowers in the Sweetneſs of its Odour, Tallneſs and Beauty, *Colombiere* ſays, ought to be called the *Queen of Flowers*, and true Hieroglyphicks of Royal Majeſty; is alſo reckon'd an Emblem of—

The Holy Trinity, by reaſon of its three Branches, which alſo ſignify Wiſdom, Faith and Proweſs, by which Kingdoms are ſupported.

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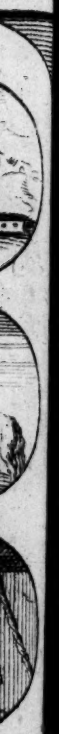
PLATE XI.



1. A Lion aſleep. *Rouſe him not.* An Emblem that—

We ought not to provoke, but rather ſhun unneceſſary Dangers.

2. A Lion looking directly forward. An Emblem that—

The truly couragious and prudent always take Care to face their Enemies, and to be, by Foreſight, better acquainted with their Dangers, and upon their Guard againſt all Attacks.

3. A Branch of Coral juſt taken out of the Sea. *It has not arrived at Perfection.* An Emblem of—

Infancy; Coral being ſaid to be ſoft when firſt taken from the Sea.

4. A Cannon pointed. *Without Judgment I am of little Uſe.* An Emblem that—

Unleſs we know how properly to make Uſe of them, the moſt valuable Things are but of little Signification to us.

5. A Lion flying from a lighted Flambeau. An Emblem that—

The boldeſt and moſt couragious have ſomething that they fear, the Lion and moſt wild Beaſts being afraid of Fire.

6. A Teleſcope. *It diminiſhes or enlarges as we pleaſe.*

Looking thro' one End of the Teleſcope makes Things appear leſs, and at a Diſtance. With this End we generally behold our own Faults and Foibles; but with the other, that makes Things appear nearer and larger, thoſe of our Neighbours.

7. A Lion ſtanding upon his Guard. *His Look intimidates.* An Emblem that—

If we would always take Care to be upon our Guard, we ſhould eſcape many Dangers, as none would then dare to attack us.

8. An Unicorn. An Emblem of—

Power and Strength, as uſed in the Scripture, and as ſuch, is uſed as one of the Supporters of the *Britiſh* Arms. Naturaliſts greatly differ about this Animal, and queſtion much whether there is in Reality any ſuch as is here, and commonly deſcribed.

9. A Lion roaring. *By challenging he overcomes.* An Emblem of—

Boldneſs and Intrepidity; which intimidates our Adverſary, and gains us an eaſy Victory.

Prov. *The firſt Word, or Stroke, is Half the Battle.*

10. A Dog gnawing a Collar with Points of Iron. An Emblem of—

Envy; which puniſhes itſelf, but hurts not what it aſſails.

11. A Falcon tearing off its Bells. *The Noiſe is troubleſome.* An Emblem of—

Modeſty; which delights to do moſt noble Actions without Noiſe or Oſtentation.

12. A crack'd Bell.

A crack'd Bell
Sounds not well.

An Emblem that—

The leaſt Flaw or Blemiſh is eaſily diſtinguiſhed and found out in exalted Stations, and more remarked in thoſe who are loudeſt in their own Praiſe.

13. A Bat and the Sun riſing. *Its Brightneſs is too much for me.* An Emblem of—

Guilt; which loves Darkneſs, and cannot bear the Light. *He that doth Evil, hateth the Light.*

Prov. *Light is naught for ſore Eyes.*

14. A Lion. The Lion alone generally ſignifies Courage; and, as ſuch, is one of the Supporters of the *Britiſh* Arms, and a common Type or Emblem for an *Engliſhman.*

15. A Pair of Sheers upon a Piece of Cloth. An Emblem of—

The Law, or Lawyers, who cut and ſpoil whatever comes between them; themſelves at the ſame Time unhurt, good Friends, and ſtrongly united together.

Prov. *Cut your Coat according to your Cloth.*

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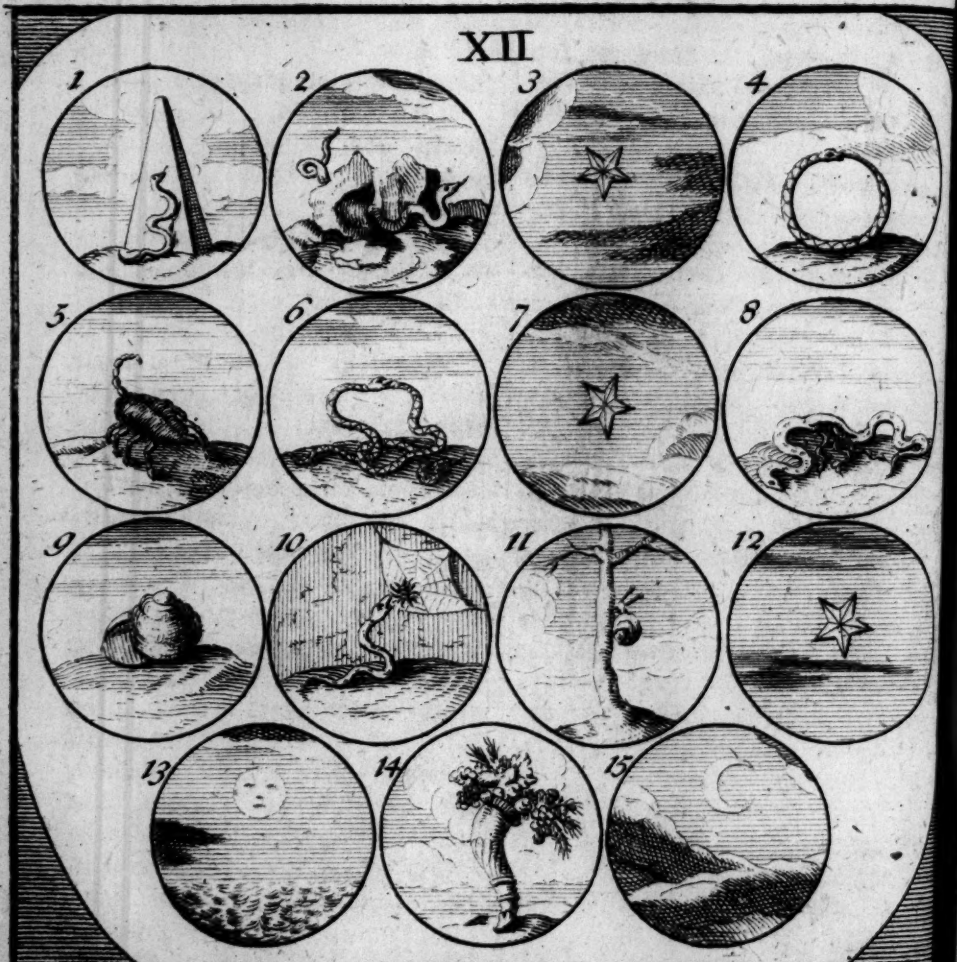
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PLATE XII.

1. A Serpent climbing to the Top of a Pyramid. *Nothing is impoſſible to Wiſdom.* An Emblem that—

Virtuous Endeavours, with Wiſdom, will conquer all Difficulties.

2. A Serpent leaving its Skin between the Rocks.

Snakes, and all the Serpent Kind, have every Year a new Skin, or Coat, and pull off the old one, by ſqueezing their Bodies thro' ſome Hole or ſtreight Place. An Emblem of—

The Reſurrection; when our Bodies ſhall be new moulded and glorified.

3. A STAR. Prometheus *has not robbed it. Prometheus* is one whom the Poets feign to have ſtolen Fire from the Stars to enliven ſome Clay Men he made. This Emblem ſignifies that—

True Virtue cannot be robbed or deprived of intrinſick Worth by any Attempts.

4. A Serpent biting its Tail in a Circle. A Serpent in this Figure was, by the Ancients, emblematically uſed to expreſs the annual Revolution, or Eternity.

Thro' many Spaces Time does run,
And endeth where it firſt begun.

5. A Scorpion. *It cures by Death.* An Emblem to the ſame Purport as PLATE IV. No. 11. which ſee.

6. Two Vipers, Male and Female, the Female biting off the Head of the Male.

8. A Viper, whoſe Young ones pierce its Belly.—That the Female Viper, in the Act of Generation, bites off the Head of the Male, in Revenge whereof the Young ones eat through the Belly of the Female, are very antient Traditions, and expreſſed in theſe two Emblems, which, for Propriety Sake we here put together, tho' by Experience both theſe are found to be falſe in Fact. The firſt Emblem was however meant to ſhow us the bad Effects of outragious and furious Luſt.—The ſecond to ſhew us alſo the Juſtice of Nature, thus compenſating the Death of the Father by the Murder of the Mother.— Upon account of theſe Traditions, the *Romans* puniſhed Parricides, by drowning them in a Sack with a Viper. And alſo the Men of *Melita* imagined

St.

St. *Paul* a Murderer, whom Divine Vengeance purſued, when they ſaw the Viper on his Hand.

7. and 12. Two Stars; one ſuppoſed to portend good Luck or Deeds, and the other bad.

If Stars unkind me influence to Ill,
Why ſhould I puniſh'd be, who had no Will?
If they enforce my Goodneſs, why ſhould I
Be deck'd with Glory for their Piety?

Aſtrology, or the Influence of the Stars upon the Minds and Actions of Men, or even on the World, is vain and idle.

9. A SNAIL retired, and concealed in its Shell. An Emblem of—

Retirement, and that Happineſs which attends the humble Cot, far from the Noiſe and Hurry of Courts and populous Places.

10. A Viper eating a Spider. *One ill Thing is of Service to another.* The Poiſon of the Spider adds Strength to that of the Viper. An Emblem that—

Bad and wicked Men, by conſorting together, encreaſe and ſtrengthen one another in Vice and Wickedneſs.

11. A Snail creeping up a Tree. An Emblem of—

Care and Deliberation.

When thou a dangerous Way doſt go,
Walk ſurely, tho' thy Pace be ſlow.

13. A Full Moon and the Sea. An Emblem that—

The Moon has more Power over the Sea than the Land, cauſing the Flux and Reflux of the Sea, *&c.*

14. A Cornucopia, or Horn of Plenty.

The Cornucopia's well-known Emblems are,
By which great Wealth and Plenty figur'd are.

15. A Creſcent. An Emblem of—

Virtue, which is always increaſing.

She ſhall increaſe in Glory ſtill,
Until her Light the World doth fill.

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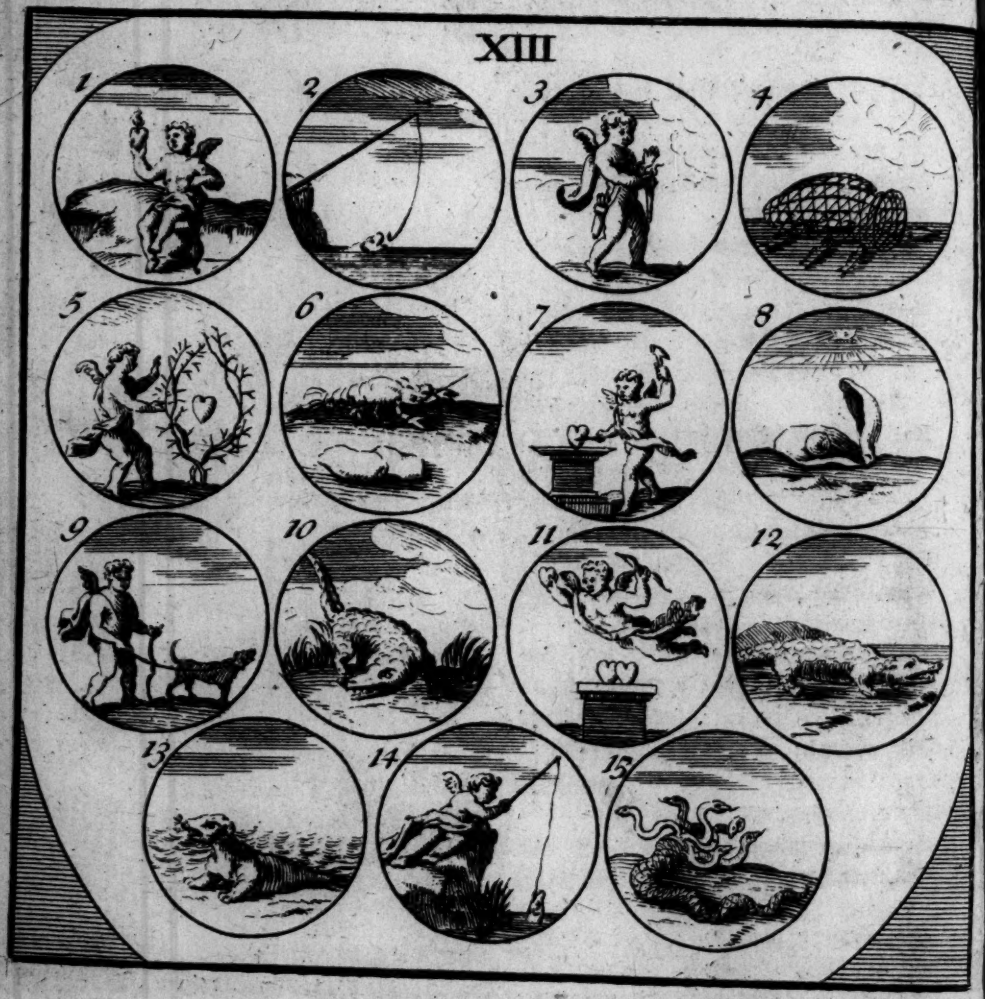
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PLATE XIII.

1. A Cupid holding a Flaming Heart in his Hand. An Emblem of—

Love; the Heart burning for the desired Object.

2. A Fishing-rod and Line, and a Fish biting at it. An Emblem of—

Deceit.

Beneath the gilded Bait, with Pleasure fraught,
The Hook lies hid;—and we like Fish are caught.

3. A Cupid hiding a lighted Flambeau with his Hand. An Emblem that—

We should take Care lest, by any Accident, the Love we have lighted up in the Heart of another should, by being too much exposed, or by our Negligence or Inadvertency, be extinguished.

4. A Net, in which are some Fishes taken, and others without gnawing it. An Emblem of—

Good-nature, by which we are taught, that we are in Duty bound to assist, and to endeavour to extricate others that are in Straits and Difficulties.

5. A Cupid taking a Heart from the Midst of Thorns. *After Pains comes Pleasure.* An Emblem that—

True Love is not to be stopt or dismay'd by Difficulties, which rather enhance and sweeten the Pleasure.

6. A Crawfish. *Backwards and forwards.* An Emblem of—

The lukewarm or unsteady Christian, who indifferently moves backwards in the Paths of Vice, or forwards in the Paths of Virtue, as Occasion best suits.

7. A Cupid fashioning a Heart upon an Anvil. An Emblem that—

We ought so to mould and fashion our Hearts and Inclinations, that they may perfectly agree with those we would unite them to.

8. A Pearl in a Shell beneath the Sun. *It reflects its Beauties.* An Emblem that—

By Virtue we beam back and reflect the Glories of Heaven.

9. A blind Cupid led by a Dog. An Emblem that—

Love should always be conducted by Fidelity, of which the Dog is an Emblem.

10. A Crocodile. *It weeps to devour.* An Emblem of—

Deceit. The Crocodile, by ſome, being ſaid to ſend forth a piteous Cry, to excite Creatures to come to ſee what is the Matter, whom then it catches, and devours. Others ſay, that the Crocodile weeps over its Prey when it has taken it. Others again, that it eats all its Prey to the Head, over which it weeps before it devours it.—However this be, Crocodile's Tears are become a common and proverbial Expreſſion for Tears of Deceit and Falſehood.

11. A Cupid flying away with a Heart which he has choſen from ſome others. An Emblem that—

One Heart well choſen is ſufficient.

12. A Crocodile. *It encreaſes with Time.* An Emblem of—

Evil; which, ſo long as we ſuffer it to live in us, will be always encreaſing. Taken from a ſuppoſed falſe Notion, that the Crocodile grows as long as it lives, and never arrives to any proper or limited Growth.

13. A Sea-Calf. *By Land or Sea.* An Emblem of—

Prudence; which, according to the Proverb, takes Care *to have two Strings to its Bow*; a double Refuge or Security both by Land and Sea.

14. A Cupid a fiſhing. An Emblem of—

Caution to us, leſt unwarily we ſwallow the Bait of Love, and create ourſelves Trouble and Uneaſineſs, by being too eaſily caught and enſnared.

15. An Hydra, or Monſter with many Heads. An Emblem of—

Vice, which is furniſhed with many Heads, and cannot, without great Trouble and Difficulty, be overcome.

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PLATE XIV.

1. A Bomb burſting. *Woe to him that it reaches.* An Emblem of—

Divine Wrath, which is always hanging over, and ready to burſt on, the Head of the Wicked.

2. The Head of JANUS, with two Faces. An Emblem of—

Prudence.

Conſult with Prudence in your Mind,
Look both before you and behind.

3. A Comet. *It forbodes Miſchief.* An Emblem of—

Divine Anger. As ſuch it was, and is commonly, look'd upon by the Pretenders to Judicial Aſtrology, tho' without the leaſt Foundation, being entirely inſignificant either of Good or Evil.

4. PALLAS arm'd, with an Owl and a Serpent by her. An Emblem that—

Maidens ought to be watchful. *Pallas* was a Virgin, and is armed againſt the ſubtile and ſoft Attacks of Love; has an Owl by her as Counſellor, the Emblem of Prudence; and a Dragon or Serpent, to ſignify Watchfulneſs and Cunning, which ſhould alſo always be ready for her Aſſiſtance.

5. A Dog dead near the Tomb of his Maſter. An Emblem of—

True Fidelity.

6. A Figure of the God MERCURY, put up by the Ancients in croſs Ways to point out the Way. An Emblem that—

We ought to follow that Courſe of Life that God and Nature points out to us.

We ſtumble, fall, and daily go aſtray,
Unleſs directing God points out the Way.

7. A Branch, with many lighted Candles in it. *We are all enlightned by the ſame Fire.* An Emblem of—

The Equality of Mankind, who have all of them the ſame God for Creator, Enlightener and Redeemer.

8. A naked Man. *I bear my All about me.* An Emblem of—

Contentedneſs; ſhewing us, that the Mind of Man is happieſt, when freed from Dependance upon Chance and Fortune, which brings nothing but Care.

This Emblem to us fully doth preſent,
That Man that in himſelf has full Content;
And by the Virtues lodging in his Mind,
Can all Things needful in all Places find.

9. A clouded Sky, with ſome Stars. An Emblem that—

Virtue, though overcaſt, and clouded, cannot be totally obſcur'd.

10. Three Mens Bodies join'd in one, and arm'd. An Emblem that—

Concord and Unanimity will render Brothers and Siſters invincible; but that thoſe who part and diſagree will be eaſily overcome. This Emblem of three Bodies join'd in one is taken from three Brothers, who liv'd in ſo much Love, Concord and Fidelity, being as it were govern'd by but one Will or Soul, that the three were accounted but as one, and called by one common Name, GERONES.

11. A Stork, carrying a Serpent to her Young ones in the Neſt for Food. An Emblem that—

We ſhould take all poſſible Care of our Young, who ſhould recompence the Care and Trouble we take of them in their Youth, by taking Care of us in our Old-age. Thus the young Storks are ſaid to take Care of the Old ones, preparing a Neſt for them, geting them Food, pulling out their uſeleſs Feathers, and even bearing them on their Backs in long Journeys.

12. A Child ſtriving to pull down the Branches of a Palm-Tree. An Emblem that—

We ought to ſtrive with all our Might, and encounter all Difficulties, beginning in our Youth, if we would ſucceed in our Undertakings, and get the Victory, that is, the Palm.

13. A Buckler, on which is painted a Fly. *The leſs it is, the nearer it muſt be held* An Emblem that—

The moſt minute things will be found worthy our Examination.

14. A PALLAS armed, and a BACCHUS, with his Cup upon a Hogſhead. *Prudence is not diminiſhed by the moderate Uſe of Wine.* An Emblem that—

Even Prudence itſelf may make a moderate Uſe of Wine, Wine being eſteemed an Incitement to Freedom of Speech, Eloquence and Invention.

15. A Cat. *My Will is my Law.* An Emblem of—

Tyranny, and ſavage Fierceneſs. The Cat being look'd upon when wild, according to its Nature, one of the moſt fierce Animals for its Size, tho' now tamed, and a domeſtick Animal.

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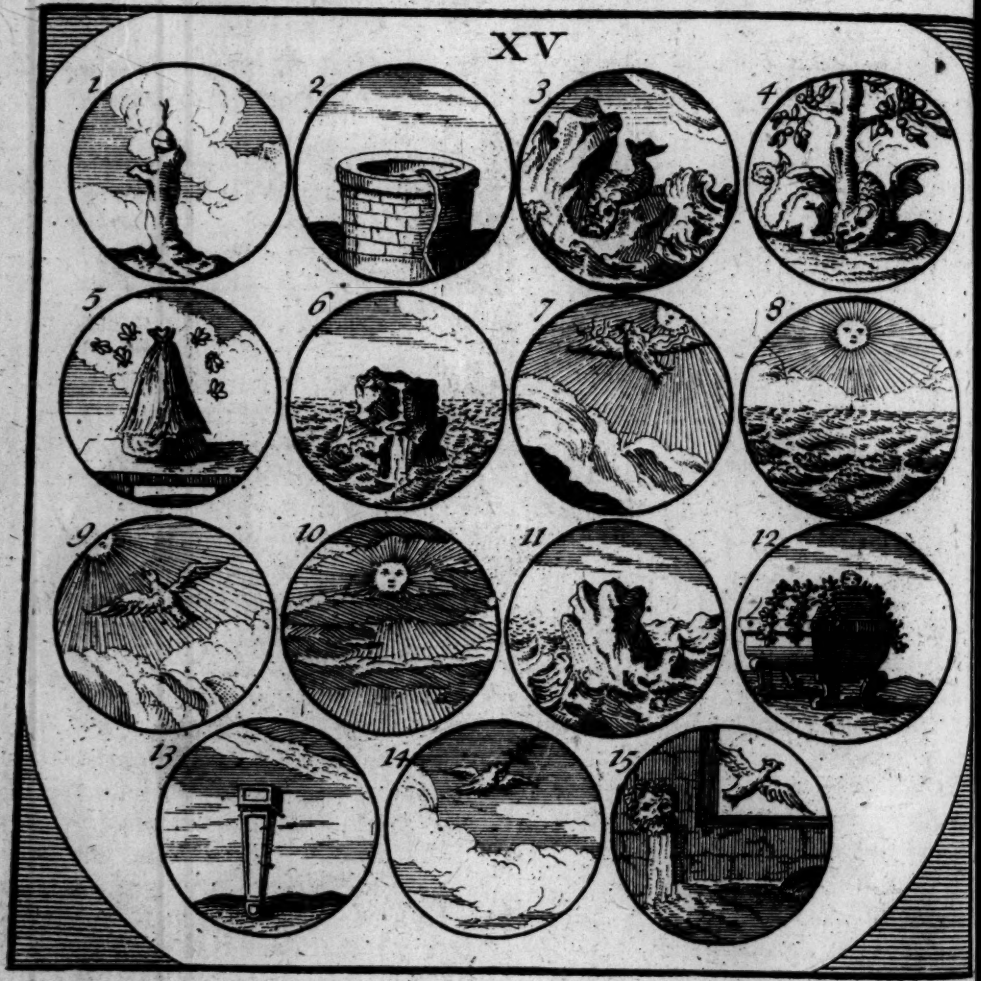
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PLATE XV.

1. A Graft upon an old Tree. *If it pleaſes God.* An Emblem that—

In all Things we ought to hope for, and expect the Bleſſings of God, without whoſe Aſſiſtance nothing can proſper.

2. A Well. *My Water is ſweeter for being moved.* An Emblem that—

A few Troubles or Diſturbances ſerve only to ſweeten and make us enjoy better Tranquillity and Repoſe, of which we ſhould not taſte Half the Sweet, if entirely at Reſt, and undiſturbed in an uninterrupted Calm.

3. A Sea-Monſter thrown upon, and faſten'd in the Cliſts of a Rock by a Storm. *Now I'm at Reſt.* An Emblem that—

Nothing but Death can entirely free us from the Storms and Calamities of this Life, in whoſe Arms only we muſt expect to enjoy uninterrupted Repoſe.

4. A Dragon at the Foot of an Apple-Tree loaded with golden Apples. *I ſhall watch them ſecurely.* An Emblem of—

Care and Vigilance; the Dragon being an Animal of the Imagination, expreſſing Watchfulneſs, as it is ſaid never to ſleep, has Wings, &c.

5. A Hive of Bees. *Where Bees are, there is Honey.* An Emblem that—

Where there are induſtrious Perſons, there is Wealth; for *the Hand of the Diligent maketh rich.* This we ſee verified in our Neighbours the *Hollanders*, whoſe very Children are employed to make Toys, &c.

6. A Fountain coming from a Rock in the Midſt of the Sea. *My Sweetneſs is but ſmall, in Compariſon with the Saltneſs of the Sea.* An Emblem that—

One Virtue or good Quality is but of ſmall Account, and little Signification, ſo long as we ſuffer ourſelves to be ſurrounded and overpowered by a Multitude of Vices, in which it will be entirely abſorbed and deſtroyed.

7. An Eagle, that, in approaching too near the Sun, has burnt her Wings. An Emblem of—

Moderation; that is, that we ought to be cautious how we ſoar too high beyond our Strength and Abilities; that Ambition and Emulation, however laudable in themſelves, may, by being carried to too great a Pitch, prove our Ruin and Deſtruction. Example, the Fable of the Frog and the Ox.

8. A Noon-Sun over a calm Sea. *I ſhall never be dried up.* An Emblem that—

True Worth may be aſſailed, but can never be overcome.

9. An Eagle looking full at the Sun. *Its Rays can never overcome nor dazzle me.* An Emblem of—

True Virtue, which can ſteadily behold the moſt reſplendent Greatneſs, without being dazzled or overcome by it. Naturaliſts carry this Alluſion ſtill farther, and tell us, that the old Eagles try the Young ones, by expoſing them to the fierceſt Rays of the Sun, neglecting and ſcorning to take Care of ſuch as are not able to bear them, whom they look upon as degenerate Offſpring.

Nay, if thou be that princely Eagle's Bird,
Shew thy Deſcent, by gazing 'gainſt the Sun. Shakeſpear.

10. The Sun ſhining thro' the Clouds. An Emblem of—

Oppreſſed Worth, which will however, in Time, diſſipate the Clouds and Obſtructions that overſhadow it, and ſhine forth in all its native Luſtre.

11. A Rock in the Midſt of a tempeſtuous Sea. An Emblem of—

Conſtancy and Patience, which is immoveable, and wavers not, however perſecuted and aſſaulted, but ſtands calm and unmoved in the Midſt of Storms and Tempeſts.

12. A Tomb adorned with Flowers. An Emblem of—

The Regard and Honours paid to the Good after their Deceaſe; it being antiently the Cuſtom yearly to adorn the Tombs of the Worthy and Meritorious with Garlands of Flowers in Memory of them, while thoſe of the Worthleſs were wholly diſregarded, and themſelves entirely forgotten.

13. A Quiver without any Arrows. An Emblem of—

Defect, or Want of being perfect and uſeful in the Way that we ought.

14. A Dove with an Olive-Branch. An Emblem of—

Peace. The Dove, from its peaceable Nature; the Olive-Branch, from the Olive's being a Tree ſacred to *Minerva*, the Goddeſs of Arts, which alone flouriſh in Peace.

15. An Eagle coming out of a Fountain where ſhe had bathed herſelf. *She comes out more freſh and gay.* An Emblem that—

Some Recreation, or Intermiſſion from the Intenſeneſs of Buſineſs, is neceſſary to all Creatures.

Prov. *All Work, and no Play, makes* Jack *a dull Boy.*

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PLATE XVI.

1. A Cupid with his Mouth tied up, not, as commonly, with a Bandage over his Eyes. An Emblem of—

Secreſy in Love Affairs; that Love ſhould be dumb, *that is ſecret*, but not blind.

2. An Oak attacked by the Winds. An Emblem of—

Conſtancy, or true Virtue.

True Virtue, whatſoe'er betides,
In all Extremes unmov'd abides.

3. Two Cupids, each preſenting the other with a Heart. An Emblem of—

True Love, which alone is made by the Exchange of Hearts.

4. A dead Tree loaded with Ivy. *It is pleaſant in Death to give Life to others.* An Emblem of—

Greatneſs of Mind, and Love of publick Good, which terminates not with a View of this Life only, but that we ought to have Regard to Poſterity, and take Care that our Words and Actions, when ourſelves are deceaſed, may be productive of Good.

5. A Cupid grafting a Tree. An Emblem of—

The Care and Aſſiduity requiſite to create a mutual Love, and make it grow, flouriſh, and bring forth Fruit.

6. A *Spaniſh* Flower, which ſmells ſweeteſt in a Morning; a Plant ſacred to the Muſes. An Emblem that—

Morning is the chief and moſt favourable Time for Study.

7. A Cupid weeping at the Foot of a Tomb *I weep for her Death, and my Life.* An Emblem of—

True Love.

True Lovers Lives in one Heart lie,
Both live, or both together die.

8. A Tree train'd up againſt a Wall. *I am led, not forced.* An Emblem, that—

Youth, like the Tree, may, by gentle Uſage and Degrees, be trained up to any Thing, but not roughly forced.

9. HERCULES with a Club, and wounded with an Arrow. An Emblem that—

Wounds only ſtir up and incite to Acts of Valour and Bravery in the Noble and Bold, but intimidate and

and affrighten the Daſtard and Coward.

10. A Caper-Tree coming out of a Rock that it has ſplit. *It cleaves the Marble.* An Emblem that—

Virtue ſurmounts all Difficulties.

11. A Cupid quitting his Arms to follow a Heart. *I have forſaken all for you.* An Emblem that—

We ſhould quit every Thing for Love; to purſue after, and follow the beloved Object.

12. A Branch of Palm, and a Branch of Cypreſs entangled in one another. *They ſhall be the Recompence of each other.* The Cypreſs an Emblem of—

Death, the Palm of Virtue; both together, that Virtue ſhall be rewarded after Death.

13. A tall and ſtreight Palm-Tree, with Snakes and Frogs at the Bottom of it. *Detraction and Envy attend Integrity, Uprightneſs and Virtue.* An Emblem of—

Integrity and Uprightneſs, from its ſtreight and even Manner of Growth; of Virtue and Valour, from the Uſes of its Boughs in crowning Victors, *&c.*

A gallant Palm of Body ſtreight and tall,
That nobly ſhows, with Branches ſweet of Smell;
Yet at the Foot the Frogs and Serpents crawl,
With irkſome Noiſe, and eke with Poiſon fell;
Who, as it were, the Tree doth ſtill annoy,
And do their worſt the ſame for to deſtroy.

14. A Cupid pouring Water on a burning Heart *He will never extinguiſh it.* An Emblem that—

True Love cannot be extinguiſhed.

15. An Oak cut and pruned. *I ſhall flouriſh again, after being cut and wounded.* An Emblem of—

Conſtancy and Intrepidity, which will in Time get the better of all Difficulties and Misfortunes.

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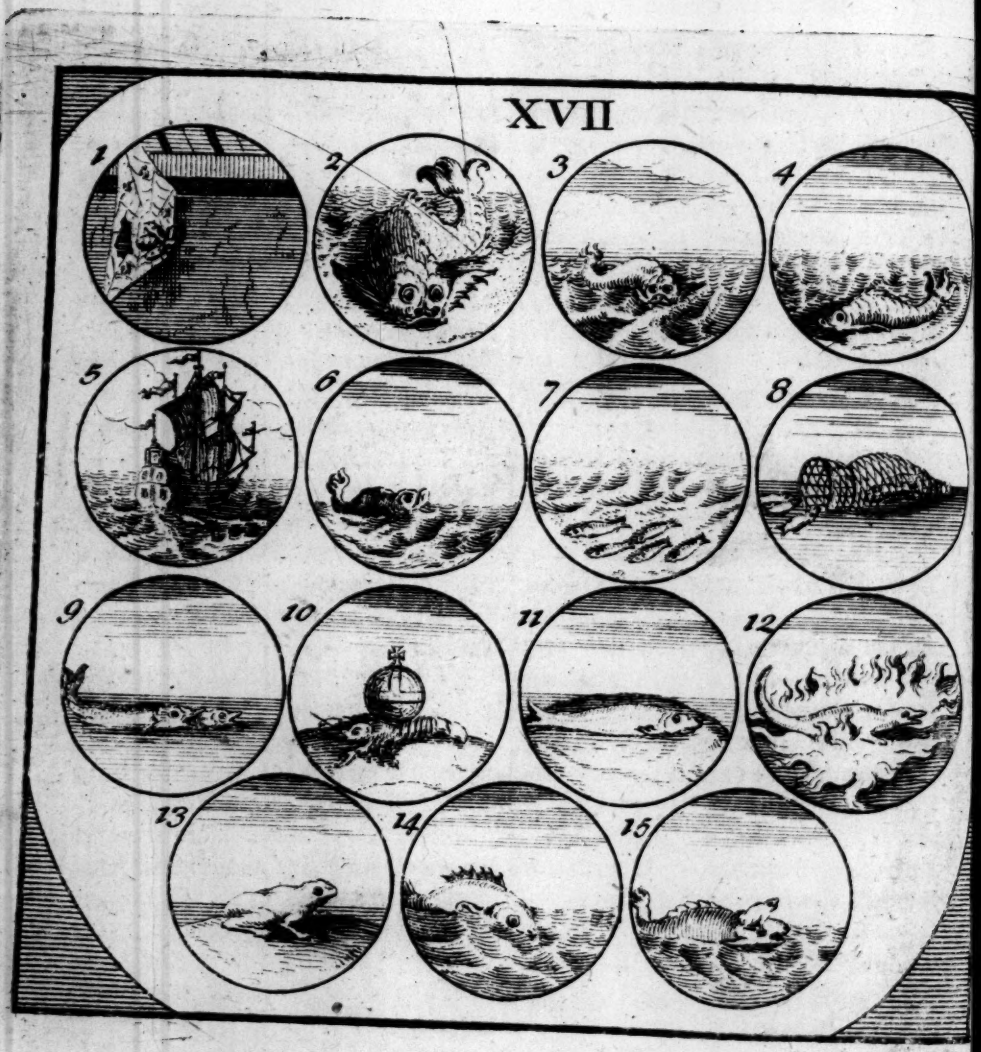
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PLATE XVII.

1. A Cobweb, with a Hornet getting out, while ſome little Flies are kept in. An Emblem that—

The lower Part of Mankind muſt ſubmit to many Difficulties and Hardſhips, which the Great by their Power and Strength avoid.

—Thus little Thieves ſubmit to Fate,
That great ones may enjoy the World in State.
Poor Thieves in Halters we behold,
And great ones in their Chains of Gold.

2. A Whale flung upon the Shore. *His Greatneſs deſtroys him.* An Emblem that—

Our Greatneſs is often the Cauſe of our Misfortunes; putting it out of our Power to ſhun thoſe Dangers which in a more middling State might have been avoided. Thus the Whale, being once flung aſhore, could not, by reaſon of its Bulk, return to Sea again with the Tide and other ſmall Fiſhes.

3. A Dolphin ſporting upon the Waves. *It portends a Storm.* So Naturaliſts and Sailors tell us. An Emblem or Caution—

Not to truſt too much to fair Appearances, but wiſely and cautiouſly to obſerve ſuch preſaging Notices as Nature has kindly given us againſt dangerous Calamities.

4. A Dolphin flung aſhore by the Sea. An Emblem of—

An Exile, or the Danger and Inconſtancy of the Seas.

The Dolphin ſwift upon the Shore is thrown,
Tho' ſhe was bred and foſter'd in the Flood;
If Neptune *ſhews ſuch Wrong unto his own,*
Then how may Men in Ships have Hopes of Good?
The raging Sea our Country doth declare,
The Dolphin Fiſh, thoſe that exiled are.

5. A Ship at full Sail ſtopp'd by a little Fiſh called *Remora*. *That which ſtops me does not appear.*

The Remora is ſaid to be a little Fiſh of the Bigneſs of a middling Eel, of black Colour, and endowed with the wonderful Property of ſtopping even the largeſt Veſſels when under full Sail, as firm as if fixed by many Anchors, of which there is no Explanation, but the wonderful Providence and Power of God. This, in an allegorical Senſe, may be applied as an Emblem of—

The Impediments and Hinderances which often obſtruct the honeſt Endeavours of the Good. Thus the ſeveral alluring Pleaſures of Life are ſo many Remoras to a virtuous Courſe. It may alſo be uſed as an Emblem of the Imperfection of human Underſtanding, which cannot dive into the hidden Secrets of Nature.

6. A Dolphin looking on high. *I behold the Heavens.* An Emblem of—

Devotion; thus teaching us our Duty to God, to whom we ſhould be continually lifting up our Eyes, and returning Thanks for the many Bleſſings and Mercies hourly vouchſafed unto us; and if the Brute Creation, by theſe outward Geſtures, ſhew ſuch Signs of Gratitude to their great Creator, what ought Man to do?

7. Several little Fiſhes that the Tide forſakes. *What ſhould have nouriſhed, betrays and deſtroys us.* An Emblem of—

The Variableneſs of Fortune, and Danger of implicitly truſting to ſuch as are fickle and inconſtant.

8. A Weel-Net with Fiſhes taken in it, and others without that would get in. An Emblem of—

The Variety of Opinions.

9. A Pike eating another. *He ſpares not his own Kind.* An Emblem of—

The corrupt Nature of Man, who feed upon, and devour each other no leſs than the voracious Pike.

10. The World upon a Cray-Fiſh.

This Figure's Meaning plainly ſhows,
The World like Cray-fiſh backward goes;
As if its chief Delight it had
To run in Courſes retrograde.
Thus Laics teach their Paſtors how to pray,
And Children govern, while their Sires obey.

11. An old and large Barbel; a Fiſh worth nothing but when it is old, and conſequently large. An Emblem that—

Old Age is honourable.

12. A Salamander in the Midſt of Flames. *My Innocence preſerves me there.* Some take the Salamander to be only a precious Stone which overcomes the Flames; but Naturaliſts agree there is ſuch a Creature, tho' not endowed with ſuch a Quality, as is commonly reported, of being able to live in the Flames as its natural Element, only that it can, by the Coldneſs of its Nature, and a Moiſture which it emits, endure the Fire for ſome Time. It is here meant as an Emblem of—

Virtue and Innocence, able to endure unhurt, the moſt fiery Trials.

With Virtue and with Innocency armed,
Thro' fiery Trials we may paſs unharmed.

13. A Frog. *Either Water or Earth ſuits me.* An Emblem that—

We ſhould endeavour to fit ourſelves for different Employments, that we may take ſuch as are moſt ſuitable and agreeable, according as Occaſion may require.

14. A large Fiſh in the Sea. *I am ſtrong enough to go alone.* An Emblem that—

Youth of a more mature Age may enjoy ſeveral Privileges, and be truſted, without a Conductor, to do many Things not ſafe or fitting for thoſe of younger Years.

15. A Frog upon the Head of a large Fiſh, clawing out his Eyes. *There is more Cunning than Strength in it.* An Emblem that—

Craft and Cunning may effect Things that Strength and open Force never could.

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PLATE XVIII.

1. AN Ape that ſtifles her Young One in embracing it. *Parents Love is blind.* An Emblem of—

The blind Love of many Parents, who, by their great Care and Over-Indulgence, ruin and deſtroy thoſe they intend to cheriſh and ſuſtain.

2. A Tortoiſe. *The beſt Houſe is that which belongs to one's Self.*

That Houſe a ſumptuous Palace is, where we
In Safety, Health, and beſt Content may be;
Where we may find, tho' in a mean Eſtate,
That Portion which maintains a quiet Fate.

3. A Squirrel paſſing a River upon a little Board, with his Tail cock'd by Way of Sail. An Emblem that—

Cunning ſurpaſſes Strength.

A little Wit may ſtand in ſtead,
When Strength doth fail in Time of Need.
The Squirrel when ſhe muſt go ſeek her Food,
By making Paſſage thro' ſome neighb'ring Flood,
And fears to be devoured by the Stream,
Thus helps her Weakneſs by a Stratagem.
On Blocks, or Chips, which on the Waves do float,
She nimbly leaps, and, making them her Boat,
By Help of Winds, of Currents, and of Tide,
Is wafted over to the farther Side.
Thus that which for the Body is unfit,
Muſt often be acquired by the Wit;
And what our outward Fortune ſhall deny,
Our Providence muſt labour to ſupply.

4. A Tortoiſe getting up a Hill. *She will reach the Top at laſt.*

They who but ſlowly paced are,
By keeping on may travel far.
By this it therefore does appear,
How right it is to perſevere,
What we by Induſtry may do,
If we are conſtant thereunto;
For meaneſt Faculties diſcreetly uſed,
May get the Start of nobler Gifts abuſed.

5. An Otter holding a Fiſh. *She ſpares none.* The Otter is a Beaſt of Prey, living upon Fiſh, Numbers of which it devours of all Sorts, ſparing none, and may therefore properly enough be looked upon as an Emblem of—Death.

6. An Oſtrich, that hatches her Eggs by blowing upon them. *Her Virtue does not reſemble that of others.* This Account of the Oſtrich, that ſhe hatches her Eggs by blowing upon them, is entirely fabulous. True it is, that, like a weak and thoughtleſs Creature, ſhe buries them in the Sand, and leaves the Care of hatching them to the genial Heat of the Sun. And this Inattention and Remiſſneſs, which ſeems to argue the Want of Affection for her Young, has brought an Odium on her Character in all Countries where this Animal is known, and fixed her as an Emblem of—

A careleſs and negligent Parent. *The Daughter of my People is become cruel, like the Oſtriches in the Wilderneſs,* Lam. iv. 3. And again, *Job* xxxix. 19. *She leaveth her Eggs in the Earth, and warmeth them in the Duſt; and forgetteth that the Foot may cruſh them, or that the wild Beaſts may break them. She is hardened againſt her Young Ones, as tho' they were not her own.*

7. An Oſtrich ſwallowing a Horſe-Shoe. *Virtue ſurmounts the moſt difficult Things.* The common Opinion of the Oſtrich, that ſhe is able to digeſt Iron, has given Riſe to this Emblem—

Expreſſing the Power of Virtue, which, like the Stomach of the Oſtrich, finds nothing too hard for it to conquer and digeſt. It is true indeed, that

that they will ſwallow down little Bits of Iron, as other Birds do Pebble-Stones, but that they digeſt them is not ſo; when they do ſwallow them, it is not to receive any Suſtenance from them, but to bruiſe and grind down the Meat they have before eaten, to mitigate the exceſſive Heat of their Stomachs, and, by their Weight, to open the Way or Paſſage into the Inteſtines.

8. A Peacock diſplaying his Tail. *I muſt be admired.* An Emblem of—

A Coxcomb, fond of the Vanity of Dreſs, and a gay outſide Show, without any other Qualifications to recommend him, all his Care and Concern being in the Diſplay of his gaudy Equipage.

9. A Swan in the Water. *He is fair all Times alike.* An Emblem of—

Innocence and Conſtancy, which is always the ſame; the Swan being clad like Innocence in White, always fair and clean, and of a placid and mild Diſpoſition.

10. A Swan upon a Tomb, ſinging her own Funeral Dirge. *I rejoice in my Death.* An Emblem of—

A good Chriſtian, who ſorrows not at the Approach of Death, to which he knows all Men are liable; but rather rejoices, like the Swan, as he knows it to be the only Way to eternal Life.—That Swans, or at leaſt all Swans, ſing at, or juſt before their Death, is greatly conteſted and diſbelieved by many reputable Authors; and has nothing to countenance or confirm it, but the ſtrange and unuſual Conformation of its Wind-Pipe.

11. A Swan under a Laurel. *I fear not the Thunder.* An Emblem of—

Innocence, united with Caution and temporary Means; ſignifying, that tho' our Innocence may poſſibly protect us from the greateſt Dangers, we ſhould nevertheleſs not entirely rely thereon, deſpiſing other Means. Thus, tho' the Innocence of the Swan might poſſibly have protected it from the Thunder, yet it prudently gets under the Laurel, a Tree ſacred to *Apollo*, and ſaid ſeldom or never to be blaſted by Thunder or Lightning.

12. A Crane holding up a Stone in her Claws. *It will be difficult to ſurpriſe me.* An Emblem of—

Watchfulneſs. It being reported by Naturaliſts, tho' the Truth of it is not a little dubious, that the Crane, for Fear of a Surprize, always ſleeps with a Stone in her Claws, to hinder its ſleeping too ſound, when the Stone falling from her Claws awakes her.

13. A Crane that lets Sand fall from her Beak. *Speak only in proper Time and Place.* An Emblem of—

Taciturnity; that we ought to be cautious of what we ſay, where, when, and to whom; this being another Piece of Prudence no leſs doubtfully attributed to the Crane, of filling its Mouth with Sand, leſt it ſhould imprudently and involuntarily be induced to make a Noiſe, and ſo betray and diſcover itſelf.

14. A Falcon in the Air, coming down upon a Hare. *I deſcend of my own Accord.* An Emblem that—

We want no Force to make us do that which is natural and pleaſing to us.

15. A Falcon letting a Sparrow eſcape her, which he might have killed. *I will do nothing beneath me, or my Race.* An Emblem of—

Honour and Magnanimity, which ſcorns to do a mean Action, the Prey of the Falcon being larger Birds.

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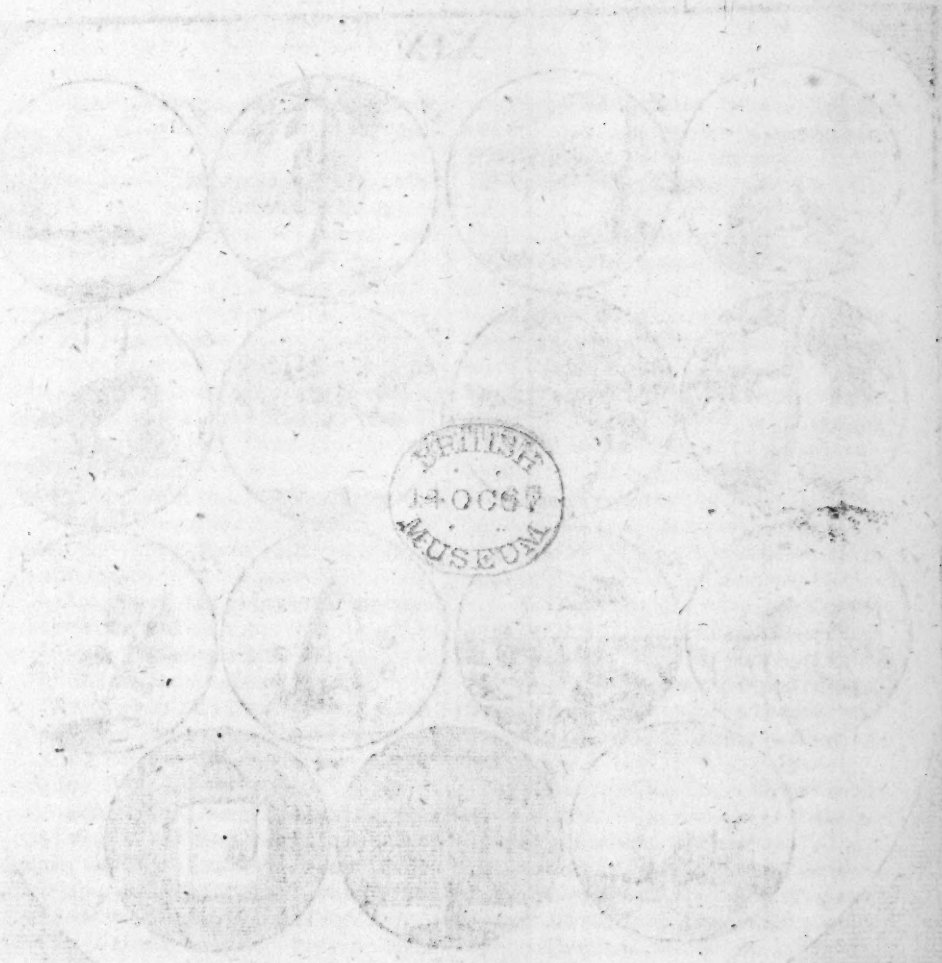
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PLATE XIX.

1. TWO Doves, Male and Female. *Love unites us.* An Emblem of—

The Force and Strength of conjugal Love, whoſe Bands unite us ſtronger, than that of Love and Friendſhip.

2. A Turtle upon a dry Branch. *My Songs and Wailings are the ſame.* An Emblem that—

True Love or Affection, when it has loſt its beloved Object, has always ſomething of a fix'd Gloom or Melancholy about it. Thus the ſolitary Turtle, depriv'd of its Mate, has a plaintive and bewailing Song.

3. A Woodpecker. *My Labour is great, but my Reward ſure.* An Emblem that—

Labour and Induſtry will always meet with its Reward.

If thou thy Labours truly do,
Of thy Reward be certain too.

The Woodpecker, tho' but a ſmall Bird, gets its living by laborioufly perforating the Branches of Trees. His Bill for this Purpoſe is of a conſiderable Length, and very ſolid and ſubſtantial; his Tongue as ſharp as a Horn, and fortified with ſeveral little Points, and covered over with Glue towards its Extremity; its Legs ſhort, and its Talons bearded with Hooks, to enable it to ſtick faſt to the Tree; it tries moſt of the Branches, till it finds one that ſounds hollow, which it then perforates with its Bill, and ſends forth a loud Cry or Whiſtle into the Hole of the Tree, in order to rouze and diſturb the Inſects that are aſleep, and darting its Tongue into the Orifice he has made, drags out all the minute Reptiles (which he has put into a Hurry and Confuſion) by Means of thoſe little Points, or that viſcous Matter with which its Tongue is beſmear'd.

4. A Partridge coming out of its Shell. *Delays are dangerous.* An Emblem that—

There is a critical Minute, which, if through Careleſsneſs and Lazineſs we let ſlip, we may be never able to regain, to our great Detriment and Misfortune. Thus the leaſt Delay in the Excluſion of the tender little Partridge from its Egg might prove fatal to it.

5. A Nightingale with its Young Ones upon a Tree. *A Parent is the beſt Inſtructor.* An Emblem that—

The Eye and tender Love and Regard of Parents greatly exceeds the common Care of a more indifferent Perſon.

6. A Nightingale upon a Tree with its Young Ones. *This is no Time to ſing.* An Emblem that—

There is a proper Time and Seaſon for all Things, and that the grave and ſerious Advice of our Elders, with Regard thereto, would be of great Service to make us eſcape many unexpected and unforeſeen Dangers. Thus the young Nightingales ſinging at an improper Time might diſcover and betray them to the Nets, Snares or Dangers of the Fowlers.

7. An Owl and a Crow fighting. *Wiſdom and Noiſe are always at Variance.*—The Owl is an Emblem of Wiſdom, being the Bird of *Minerva*, &c. as we have before ſhewn; and the Crow a diſagreeable noiſy Bird, of Folly and Impertinence, between whom, as well as noiſy Folly and Wiſdom, there is a great Diſagreement, and frequent Battles and Skirmiſhes.

8. A Crow filling a cloſe-mouth'd Water-pot, in which there was only a little Water, with Stones till it ran over, ſo that ſhe might be able to get at the Water. An Emblem that—

Hunger and Poverty do ſtill produce
The beſt Inventions, and of chiefeſt Uſe:
And when by Hunger Wiſdom thus we gain,
Our Guts are ſurely wiſer than our Brain.

9. A Swallow upon a Houſe-top. *I viſit as a Friend, but will not be detained as a Servant.* An Emblem of—

A common cool Friend, who, during our Sun-ſhine and Proſperity, will viſit and dwell with us, but in our Adverſity falls off, flies from us, and cannot be detained to do us the leaſt Service to his own Prejudice or Diſadvantage; which, tho' it cannot be expected of every one, is the true Characteriſtick of a warm and real Friend. Thus the Swallow, a Bird of Paſſage, ſo long as our warm Summer Sun is agreeable to him, remains with us, but forſakes us in our Need.

10. A Swallow that is flying a-croſs the Seas. *I muſt ſeek a warmer Climate for my Winter Quarters.* An Emblem of—

The Way of the World, eſpecially with regard to Friendſhip, as in the foregoing Emblem.

In Summer's Sun, and proſperous Eſtate,
Friends ſhall in Plenty croud thy open Gate;
But when the Winter of thy Days is come,
They fly, like Swallows, to a warmer Home.

11. A Hive with a Swarm of Bees. *We labour all alike.* An Emblem that—

No one ought to be exempt or free from Labour in a Community, but all labour, at leaſt to ſupport themſelves.

12. A Bee upon a Roſe. *I ſteal your Sweets, but hurt you not.* An Emblem of—

The Uſe a Scholar makes of his Book, by extracting all that's good or ſweet out of it, without Injury or Prejudice thereto.

13. A Graſhopper. *I wait for the Summer.* An Emblem that—

It is our Duty, with Patience and Reſignation, to wait for ſuch proper Times and Seaſons as the Almighty ſhall, in his great Providence, think fit and convenient for us, without murmuring or repining at ſuch Croſſes or Misfortunes as may attend us here.

14. A Butterfly burning itſelf in a Candle. *Pleaſure is dangerous.* An Emblem of—

The dangerous Effects of the too eager Purſuit of our Pleaſures.

In circling Eddies round the dazzling Flame
Of Pleaſure's Beacon bright we wanton [ſtill,
Till its too ſtrong attractive Power we feel,
And hapleſs, heedleſs, ruin'd Victims fall.

15. A Looking-glaſs with a Fly crawling ſlowly upon it. An Emblem of—

Heed and Carefulneſs, which ſhould be more particularly uſed when any Dangers or Difficulties threaten.

His Pace *muſt* wary *be and* ſlow,
That hath a ſlippery *Way to go.*

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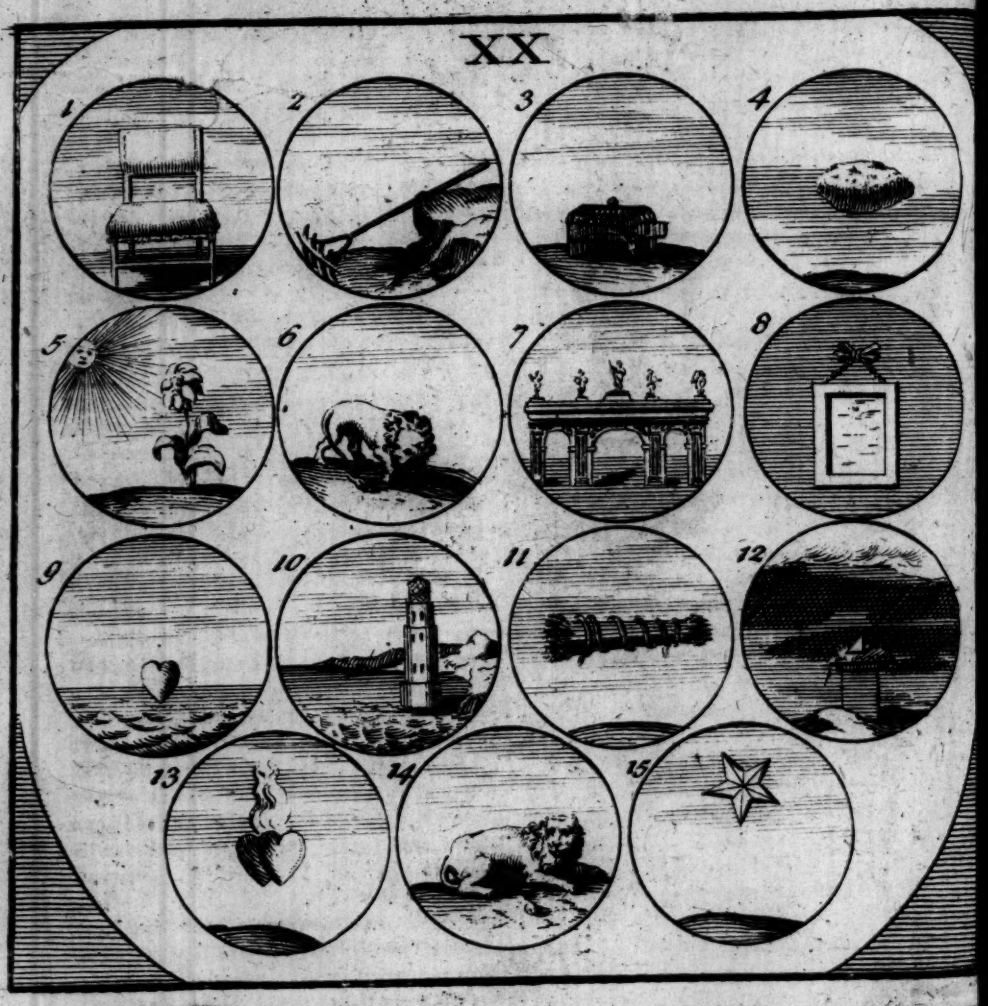
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PLATE XX.

1. A Chair. *I am uſeleſs, unleſs I am ſat in.* An Emblem that—

Every Thing has its proper Uſe, to which it ſhould be applied, and in which Place or Occupation it is worthy of Notice, tho' otherwiſe uſeleſs, or of little Signification.

2. A Rake. *It gathers up what was diſperſed.* An Emblem of—

Malice, which gathers together and rakes up all the idle and malicious Reports too often ſpread abroad to the Detriment of the Good and Virtuous, without the leaſt Foundation.

3. An empty Bird cage. *I have neither Life nor Senſe in me.* An Emblem of—

A dead Body, or lifeleſs Carcaſs; or of an empty Pate, where neither Learning, nor hardly Senſe or Life reſides.

4. A Spunge filled with Water, and floating on the Sea. *I ſhall be ſqueezed.* An Emblem of—

Covetouſneſs, which, like the Spunge, ſucks up and devours all it comes nigh, and is only filled to be ſqueezed again.

5. A Marygold, and the Sun ſhining upon it. *My Deſire is after you.* An Emblem of—

Love and Conſtancy, this Flower turning itſelf towards, and opening and expanding itſelf to the Rays of the Sun.

Each Morn her Love, rejoicing ſhe diſplays,
With open Breaſt to Titan's *welcome Rays;*
Obſerves with Conſtancy his daily Walk,
Still bending towards him with her tender Stalk.

6. A Lion biting himſelf for very Madneſs. *I ſpare not my own Fleſh.* An Emblem of—

Rage, which is boundleſs, and ſpares not even itſelf, ſo madly doth it act, eſpecially when ſuch are inflam'd thereby as have great Power and Strength, but are debarr'd the Means of exerting them on their Adverſaries.

7. A triumphal Arch. *The Earth is proud of its Load.* That is to ſay, *Tho' I rejoice in it, it is nevertheleſs a Burden to me.* An Emblem that—

Even Honours are a Load and a Burden to us, and require great Care to ſupport them properly, ſo that we may no leſs grace them, than they us.

8. A Looking glaſs. *I flatter not.* An Emblem of—

A true Friend, who will be careful to ſhew our Faults without

out Flattery, if we would be as careful in conſulting them and amending.

9. A Heart hanging over a calm Sea. *Such is my Delight.* An Emblem that—

Calmneſs and Serenity is the moſt agreeable Thing in this troubleſome and turbulent World, of which the Sea is a juſt Emblem.

10. A Watch-tower near the Sea ſhore. *My Light is a ſure Guide.* An Emblem of—

Divine Revelation, which is, as it were, a Light or Watch-tower to guide and direct us into the Harbour of everlaſting Life.

11. A Bundle of Arrows. *We are not to be broken while united.* An Emblem of—

The Benefit accruing from Concord and Union. Thus thoſe Arrows all together are invincible; but, when ſeparated, might each be ſnapped with the greateſt Eaſe. A uſeful and proper Caution againſt Striſe and Diſſenſion in Families, or Societies of People, whoſe Intereſt it is to be connected together; ſhewing, that by a fix'd and ſteady Adherence to each other, they render themſelves invincible to their Enemies; and that, by diſagreeing, ſeparating, and falling out, they pave the Way to their own Deſtruction.

12. A Sun-dial, and a cloudy Sky. *The Clouds hide my Sun from me.* An Emblem that—

We may not expect always to enjoy, without Interruption, the Company and Friendſhip of thoſe we love, or who would be moſt agreeable to us.

13. Two Hearts, out of which comes a Flame. *We both burn with the ſame Deſire.* An Emblem that—

True Love in which the ſame Flame, that is to ſay, the ſame Deſire, is common to both.

They beſt enjoy their Heart's Deſire,
In whom Love kindles mutual Fire.
Two Hearts united are the ſame,
And raiſe one equal mutual Flame.

14. A tame Lion. *He is not furious, tho' he is invincible.* An Emblem of—

True Courage and Magnanimity; Fierceneſs, and Ferocity, except on proper Occaſions, being rather Characteriſticks of an Hector or Bully, than of a Man of true Courage.

15. A Star. *It is a ſure Guide.* The Stars, but more eſpecially the North Star in our Hemiſphere, for which this may be taken, is of great Service to the Mariners in directing their Courſe; but, by way of Emblem, may further ſignify that—

The Mind ſhould have a fixed Eye
On Objects that are placed high:

Juſtly implying there is nought
Which in this lower Orb we ſee,
Objects ſo fit for manly Thought,
As ſuch as in the Heavens be.

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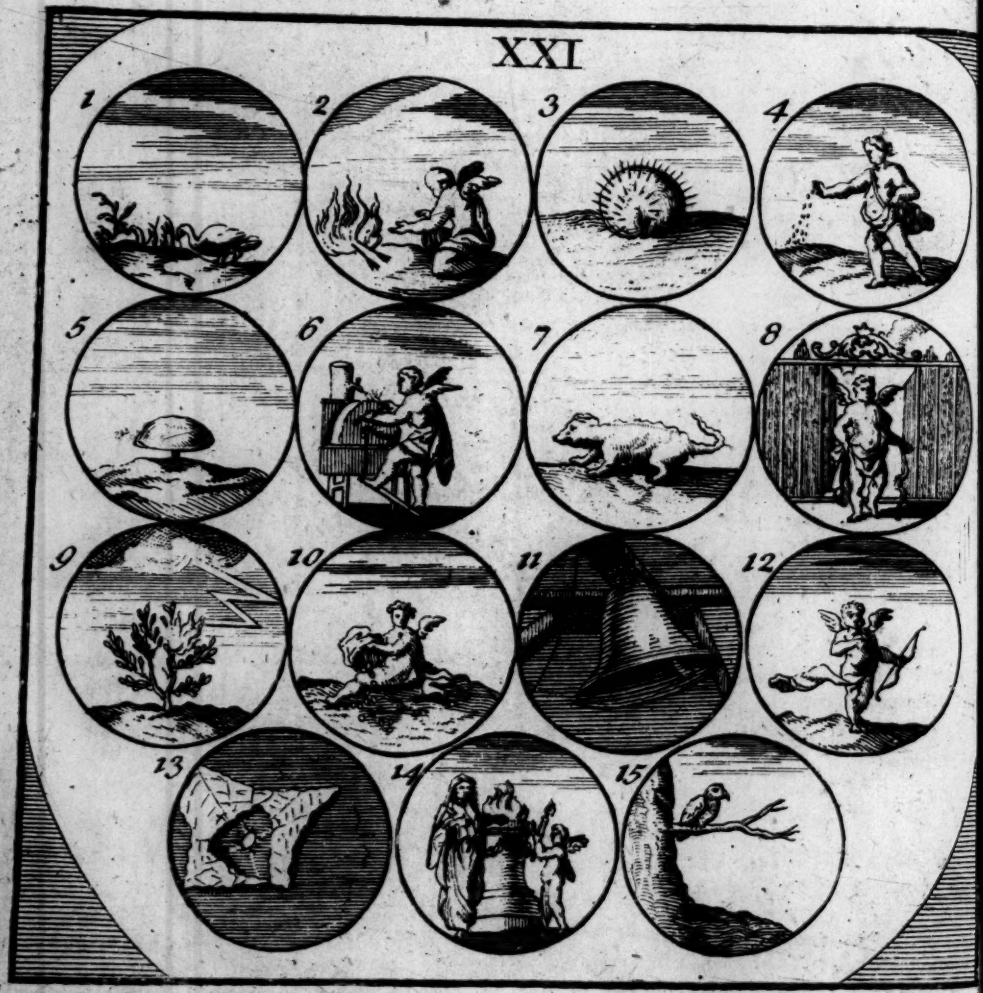
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PLATE XXI.

1. A DUCK. *I devour all Things, and mind nothing but my Belly.* An Emblem of - The Fooliſh and Gluttonous, who mind nothing but their Belly and earthly Affairs, and pay no Regard to heavenly Affairs. The Duck being always grovelling in the Mire and Dirt, and ſeldom raiſe themſelves upon the Wing to Heaven.

2. Love tempering his Arrows at a ſlow Fire. *Slow, but laſting.* Such ſhould be the Arrows of Love, ſuch ſhould be Love itſelf. An Emblem that—

We ſhould be *ſlow* and cautious in fixing our *Love* on a proper Object.—Such Flames or Deſires as are kindled only on a ſudden by external Beauty, will as ſuddenly decay, but ſuch as are raiſed by the Beauties and Perfections of the Mind will be laſting.

3. A Hedge-Hog rolled up in a Ball by Way of Defence and Security. *I wrap myſelf up in my Integrity.* An Emblem of—

Virtue and Integrity, which ſeldom wants any other Aſſiſtance or Protection. Thus the Poet;

Wrapt in my Virtue, and a good Surtout—

4. Love ſowing the Seeds of Poppies, *To Forgetfulneſs.* The Medicinal Quality of Poppies being to create Sleep, and conſequently *Forgetfulneſs*, this Emblem ſignifies a falſe or miſplaced Affection, which we would be glad to forget; or the common Vows and Proteſtations of Lovers, which, in general, are no ſooner made than *forgotten.*

5. A Muſhroom or Toadſtool. *Upſtarts are of ſhort Continuance. —What comes to Maturity ſoon, muſt ſoon decay.* An Emblem that - Nothing that is violent can be laſting. Men that come to Money or Eſtate ſuddenly, generally turn out Prodigals, and as ſuddenly and heedleſsly ſquander it away, of which they knew not the careful getting. Or it may ſignify, as is commonly obſerved, that Youths of ſurprizing Genius, who come to Maturity, as it were before their Time, are generally as ſuddenly cut off

Prov. *Soon ripe, ſoon rotten.*

6. Love grinding and pointing his Arrows at a Millſtone. *Love's Darts are not pointed without Care and Trouble.* An Emblem that—

The Shafts of Love or Beauty, without Virtue and Senſe to point and direct them, will not fly true, will be too blunt to do any Execution; that therefore, if we mean to wound deep, we cannot take too much Care and Trouble to preſerve the one, and acquire the other.

7. A Cameleon. An Animal famous for ſome fabulous Accounts, particularly changing its Colour according to the different Subſtances to which it approaches, from whence it is become an Emblem of—

A Flatterer, or Sycophant, who, Cameleon like, agree with every Thing they meet.

8. Love at a Garden Door. *I invite to Pleaſure.* An Emblem that—

Love only invites to ſoft and effeminate Pleaſures, ſuch as unman us, and make us unfit for great and noble Actions.

9. A Laurel-Trce ſet on Fire by Lightning. *My antient Right does not defend me.* An Emblem that—

Nothing can defend us from the wrathful Attacks of Heaven.

10. Love pouring Gold out of a Bag. An Emblem that—

Love and Gold are reconcilable.

By Cupid's *Self I have been told,*
He never wounds a Heart
So deep, as when he tips with Gold
The fatal feather'd Dart.

11. A Bell ringing. *It is not for myſelf I ſound.* As belonging to the Church, it may be an Emblem of—

The Miniſters of the Goſpel, who alſo preach, or ſpeak, not ſo much for the Good of themſelves, as for the Advantage of others.

Prov. *As the Fool thinketh,*
So the Bell clinketh.

12. A Cupid with his Bow, but no Arrows. *I borrow my Shafts from the Eyes of the Fair.*

13. A Spider mending its broken Web. *However baulk'd, I ſhall ſtill perſiſt in my Labour.* An Emblem of—

Induſtry, which by Patience and Perſeverance overcomes all Difficulties.

14. A Veſtal Virgin guarding the Fire on an Altar, and Love with his Torch by her. An Emblem that—

The Fire of Religion is permanent and laſting; but that of Love (like his Torch) will ſoon be burnt out and extinguiſhed.

15 A Turtle upon a dry Branch. An Emblem of—

Conſtancy, eſpecially in a diſconſolate Widow. Thus *Shakeſpear*;

I, an old Turtle, [*there*
Will wing me to ſome wither'd Bough and
My Mate, that's never to be found again,
Lament till I am loſt.

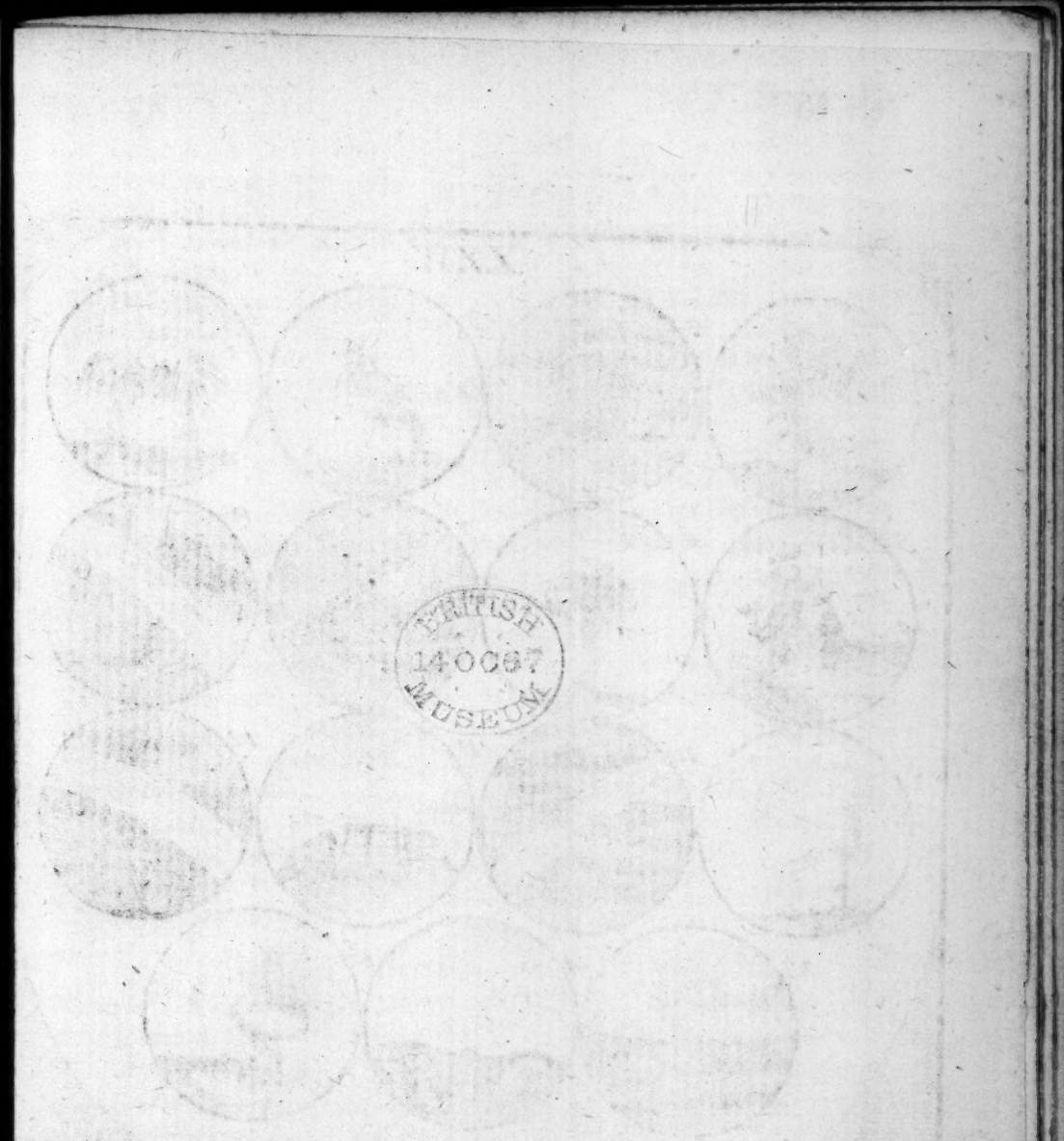
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PLATE XXII.

1. A Sheaf of Corn. An Emblem of—

The Enjoyment of the Fruits of our Labours.

Thoſe Fields, which yet appear not ſo,
When Harveſt comes will yellow grow;
So if in honeſt Hopes we perſevere,
A joyful Harveſt will appear.

2. The Globe of the Earth hanging in the Air. *Self poiſed.* An Emblem of—

The Power and Wiſdom of the Almighty, who, as the Pſalmiſt ſays, has fixed the round World ſo faſt upon nothing, that it cannot be moved.

3. A Sun-flower and the Sun. An Emblem that—

Like the Sun-flower to the Sun, ſo all our Affections and Deſires ſhould ſtill be directed to the Sun of Righteouſneſs—See other Emblems to this Figure.

4. Two Palm-trees, Male and Female. *We thrive beſt together.* An Emblem of—

Conjugal Love, and the mutual Benefits and Advantages thence ariſing.

5. A Ship held by two Anchors. *Doubly ſecured, I am immoveable.* An Emblem that—

According to the old Proverb, *It is good to have two Strings to our Bow.*

6. A ſtreight, tall Palm-tree. An Emblem of—

Virtue, which, like the luxuriant Palm, will with its Head aſpire to the Skies.

7. A Bird of Paradiſe flying, and carrying its Young Ones on its Back. *I lift my Young Ones towards Heaven.* An Emblem of—

The Benefit of a good Education, which will be greatly inſtrumental towards our ſteering our Courſe towards Heaven.

8. A Rainbow. *I promiſe fair.* An Emblem of—

Sun-ſhine, Calmneſs, and Serenity after a Storm.

Let none in troublous Times repine,
For after Storms the Sun will ſhine.

9. A Burning-glaſs expoſed to the Rays of the Sun. *I take all my Brightneſs and Heat from the Sun.* An Emblem that—

All our good Qualities are derived only from Heaven.

From God alone all Goodneſs we receive,
And by his ſhining Grace it is we live.

10. A

10. A Rainbow. *Deſpair not.* An Emblem againſt—

Deſpondency in Troubles and Miſfortunes.

Diſcourage not yourſelves, altho' you ſee
The Weather black, and Storms prolonged be.
What tho' it fiercely rains, and thunders loud,
Behold, there is a Rainbow in the Cloud,
Wherein a truſtful Promiſe may be found,
That quite our little Worlds ſhall not be drown'd.
The Sun-ſhine thro' the foggy Miſts appear,
The lowring Sky begins again to clear;
And tho' the Tempeſt yet your Eyes affright,
Fair Weather may befal you long e'er Night.

11. A Compaſs and the North Star. *True to one.* An Emblem of—

Conſtancy in general. *True as the Neddle to the Pole.*

By Virtues hid the Needle ſeeks the Pole.
So inward Virtue ſhould direct our Soul,
Touch'd by the Loadſtone Love of God to move,
Still t'wards thoſe ſtarry Plains in Heaven above.

12. A Rainbow. An Emblem of—

Comfort.

Tho' Sorrow much dejects our Head,
We ſhall at length be comforted:
For he hath promis'd, whom we may believe,
His Bleſſing unto thoſe that mourn and grieve.
Such Comfort ſpeaks our Emblem unto thoſe
Whom cloudy Storms, and Tempeſts black incloſe;
And comforts him that's for the preſent ſad,
With Hopes that better Seaſons may be had.
There is no Trouble, Sorrow, nor Diſtreſs,
But Mitigation hath, or ſome Redreſs.
Long Uſe, or Time, the Storm away will turn,
Elſe Patience makes it better to be born.
Yea, Sorrow's lowring Day will come and go,
As well as proſp'rous Hours of Sun-ſhine do:
And when 'tis paſt, the Pain that went before.
Will make the following Pleaſure ſeem the more.

13. The Sun eclipſed. *It is now I am moſt thought of and obſerved.* An Emblem that—

Croſſes and Afflictions are proper and profitable to us, to make us think of God, and our Ways, both which, at other Times, we are too apt to neglect and diſregard. Thus the Proverb, *When the Sun ſhines nobody minds it, but when it is eclipſed, all conſider him*; or that Misfortunes are apt to draw the Eyes and Tongues of the World upon us.

14. A Snake cut in two. *My Life is worſe than Death.* An Emblem that—

Death is preferable to a Life of Pain and Miſery, and that we ſhould rather rejoice, than be ſorry for ſuch who are happily taken out of ſo miſerable a Condition.

15. A Peacock ſpreading his Tail, and attempting to ſing. *To pleaſe I muſt be ſilent.* An Emblem of—

A Beau, who, if he keeps but his Mouth ſhut, and is ſilent, may, like the Peacock, by the Gayneſs of his Attire, paſs for ſomething extraordinary; but when the one attempts to ſing, or the other to ſpeak, they both render themſelves ridiculous, and only fit to be ſtared at, and laughed at.

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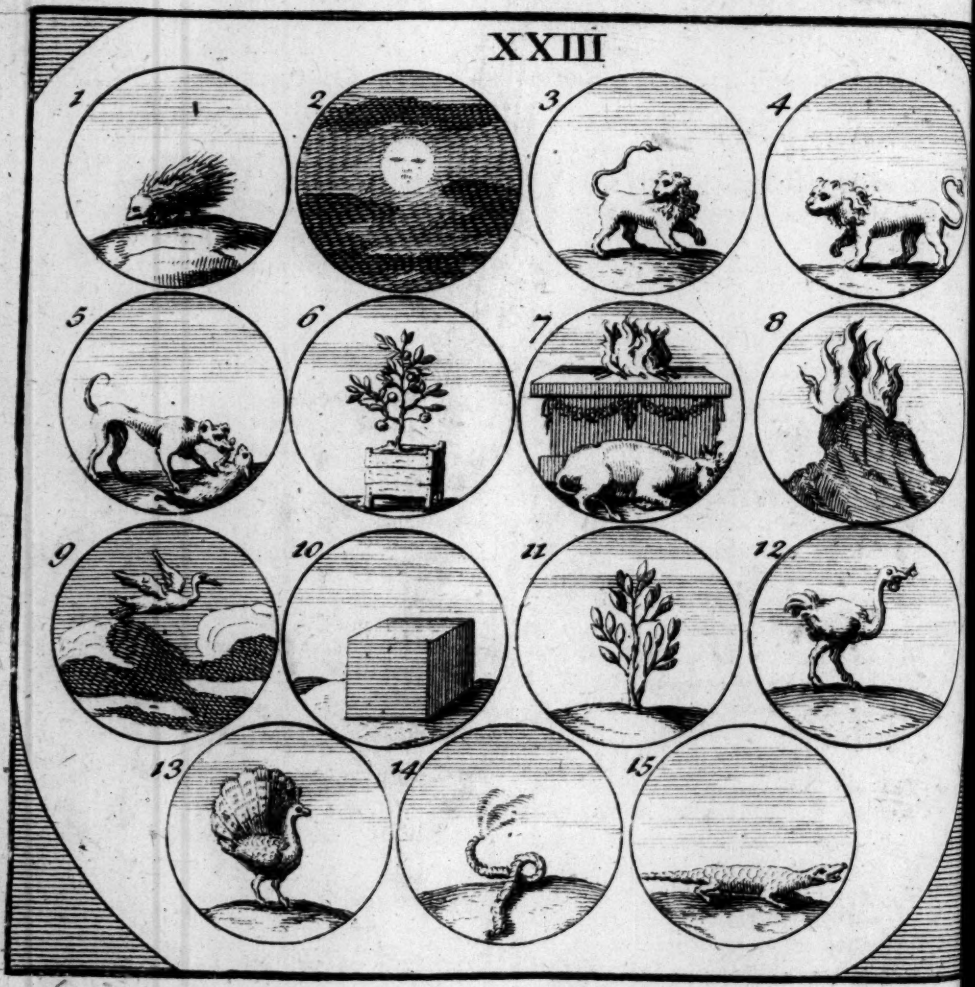
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PLATE XXIII.

1. AN Hedge-hog, with its Briſtles erect. *Safe on all Sides.* An Emblem of—

Precaution, by which (as the Hedge-hog is by Providence) we alſo may be guarded from all Dangers.

2. The Moon. *She gives what ſhe receives.* An Emblem that—

We ought freely to impart, and make uſe of ſuch Talents as Nature has kindly indulged us with for the Good of Mankind; the Moon receiving all her Light, which ſhe reflects back upon us, from the Sun.

3. A Lion, that breaks the Arrow, with which he is wounded. An Emblem of—

The Force of Revenge and Pain, which makes us, tho' it can be of no Service, with ſome Sort of Pleaſure, wreck our Vengeance even on inanimate Things.

4. A Lion looking very fierce. Prov. *The Lion is not half ſo fierce as he is painted.* An Emblem that—

Things are repreſented at a Diſtance much to their Advantage, beyond their juſt Proportion and Merit. *Fame is a Magnifying Glaſs.*

5. A Dog ſeizing a Hare. *It is his Nature, not Cruelty in his Nature.* An Emblem which may teach us—

That many Actions which ſeem in themſelves unjuſtifiable, proceed nevertheleſs from different Motives and Principles.

6. An Orange-tree, full of Flowers and Fruit. *Winter ſtrips me not.* An Emblem that—

Adverſity hurts not Virtue.

7. An Ox dead at the Foot of an Altar. *Not for his own Offences, but for the Offences of others. No Sacrifice could be made for the Expiation of Sin without Death.* The Blood of Bulls and of Goats was formerly eſteemed ſatisfactory; but our Lord, by the Death and Sacrifice of himſelf, hath fully ſhewn us their Inſufficiency, and aboliſhed them.

8. A burning Mountain. *Horrible from far on all Sides.* An Emblem of—

Horror. Of theſe there are ſeveral in the World; as, Mount *Ætna*, Mount *Veſuvius*, Mount *Hecla*, &c. Theſe may ſerve to remind us of thoſe Flames to which the Wicked will be eternally condemned, and ſome have imagin'd them to be the local Hell.

9. An Heron flying above the Clouds. *I am above all Storms and Tempeſts.* An Emblem of—

Heavenly-Mindedneſs: Teaching us, that he whoſe Purſuit is above the Clouds, that is, towards Heaven, is out of the Reach of Storms and Tempeſts; *i. e.* the Troubles and Uneaſineſſes of this lower World.

10. A Cube.

On whether Side ſo'ere I am,
I ſtill appear to be the ſame.

This Cube which is an equal-ſided Square,
Doth very well in Emblem wiſe declare
The Temper of that virtuous minded Man,
Whoſe Reſolutions nothing alter can;
For as the Cube, which Way ſoever plac'd,
Stands ever in one Poſture firmly faſt,
And ſtill appears the ſame in Form and Size,
Upon what Side or Part ſoe'er it lies:
So Men well formed by the Word divine,
And truly ſquar'd by virtuous Diſcipline,
Will keep (tho' Changes them ſhall turn and wind)
The Form and Firmneſs of an honeſt Mind.

11. A Laurel. *It is a Crown for Learning and Valour.* Poets were crowned with Laurel, and ſo were Conquerors. Poets, becauſe it was a Tree ſacred to *Apollo*, the God of Learning and Poetry, into which, as *Ovid* tells us, his beloved *Daphne* was tranſformed. See *Plate* XXXIX. *Fig.* 2.

13. A Peacock with its Tail ſpread. *She is fond of, and ſhews her Gaiety.* An Emblem of—

Pride, more eſpecially that Sort that relates to Dreſs and Finery, of which, according to the Proverb, Women are moſt particularly fond. *It is as natural for Women to pride themſelves in fine Cloaths, as it is for a Peacock to ſpread his Tail.*

12. An Oſtrich eating Iron. *It is hard to digeſt, but ſtill ſhe digeſts it.* An Emblem that—

There is nothing ſo hard or difficult, but may be accompliſh'd by hearty Endeavours, and unwearied Diligence. See this Article further treated of in PLATE XVIII. N°. 7.

14. A Cord or Match on Fire. *It periſhes, but in War*; that is, dying in its Duty. An Emblem of—

Honour and Bravery. The true Warriour and pious Chriſtian rather thus chuſing to loſe their Lives in the Service of God and their Country, than to preſerve them with Ignominy and Shame.

15. A Crocodile. *Great Miſchiefs come from ſmall Beginnings.* An Emblem, or Caution againſt—

Committing any the leaſt Vice or evil Action, ſince we know not when once we have begun to do Evil, how far we may by Degrees be led on, to what great and enormous Crimes we may at laſt proceed. Thus, the Crocodile, a Beaſt of a great and enormous Size, takes its Beginning from an Egg not much bigger than that of a Turkey, at which Time, like Vice in the Bud, it may be eaſily cruſh'd, but when grown to Maturity, is difficult to conquer.

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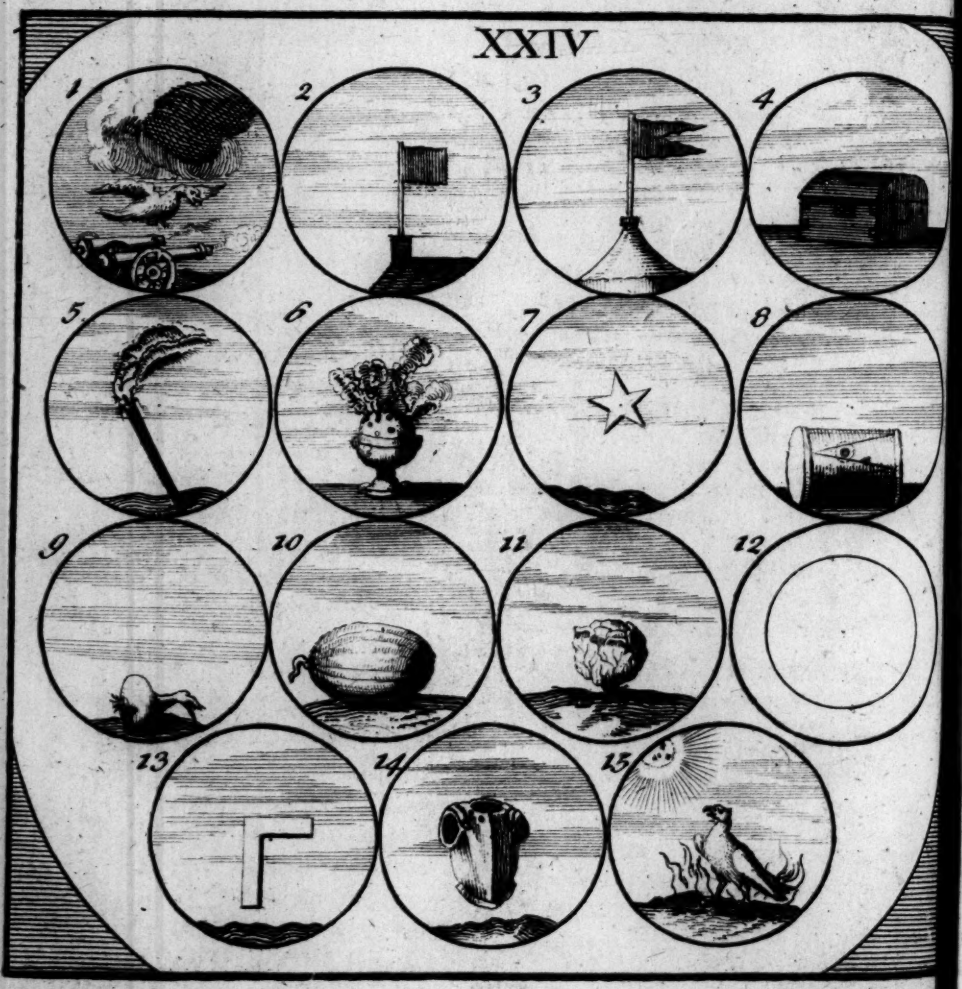
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PLATE XXIV.

1. AN Eagle flying in the Air, in a Storm of Lightning, over a Battery of Cannon. *She dreads neither.* An Emblem of—

True Courage, which, when ſurrounded with Enemies, and in the moſt imminent Danger, is always the moſt intrepid.

2. A Weathercock upon a Houſe-top. *Conſtant in Inconſtancy.* An Emblem of—

The World.

The World's a Scene of Changes, and to be Conſtant in Nature, were Inconſtancy.

3. A Weathercock upon the Top of a Dome. *I ſhift with every Wind.* An Emblem of—

The fickle or inconſtant Mind, which, at every Blaſt of Fortune, turns and wavers, and is never fixed and ſteady.

4. A Strong Box. *I carefully encloſe what is more eſteemed than* Homer, *or even Virtue.* An Emblem that—

At this Time more Care is taken to obtain, ſecure, and defend our Money and Riches, than Learning and Virtue. But the richeſt Cabinet of *Darius* was made uſe of to encloſe *Homer.*

5. A lighted Flambeau. *I diſpel the Darkneſs.* An Emblem of—

The Goſpel, or revealed Religion, which diſpelled the Darkneſs, and *brought Life and Immortality to Light.*

6. A Pot of Incenſe ſmoaking. *My Savour is grateful.* An Emblem that—

Religion is pleaſant, as well as abſolutely neceſſary. *Her Ways are Ways of Pleaſantneſs,* &c.

7. A Star in the Heaven, ſhining upon Earth. *Tho' it is fixt in Heaven, it regards the Earth.* An Emblem of—

The Divine Power or Influence, which, tho' its Abode is more particularly fix'd far above us in Heaven, has ſtill the Goodneſs to ſhed its kindly Influence, and diſpenſe its friendly Aſſiſtance to us Mortals here on Earth.

8. A Drum. *I was made to be beat.* An Emblem of—

An unfortunate General, or of a cowardly and daſtardly Diſpoſition, which ſuffers itſelf to be ill uſed, without daring to reſiſt.

9. An Onion. *Whoſoever bites me ſhall cry.* An Emblem of—

Sin, of which, whoſoever taſtes, will as aſſuredly be forced to

ſhed

ſhed Tears, as he that bites of the Onion.

10. A Melon. *One out of many*, i. e. one out of many Melons only proves good. Which may alſo be aſſerted of Children, *Certain Cares, but uncertain Comforts*; one out of many perhaps only proving good, and to be a Comfort and Conſolation to their Parents.

11. A Cabbage. *My Firmneſs is a Security to my Whiteneſs.* An Emblem that—

Stedfaſtneſs and Reſolution ſhould be aſſiſtant to, and Security for our Innocence, in conquering all Difficulties. The Whiteneſs of the Cabbage is obtained by its inward Parts being ſcreened from the Injuries and more immediate Contact of the Air; Innocence, in like Manner, is beſt preſerved, by being ſcreen'd from the contagious Contact of Vice, and the Commerce or Converſation of the World; and the Firmneſs of Cabbage, like a noble Reſolution, defends and ſecures its Heart and inward Parts, like Innocence clad in White.

12. A Circle. *Who ſhall meaſure me?* An Emblem of—

Eternity, as having neither Beginning nor End,

Thro' many Spaces Time does run,
And endeth where it firſt begun.

13. A Carpenter's Square.

Fair Shews we ſhould not ſo much heed,
As the Uprightneſs of the Deed.
If ſtrict to Rule mechanick Works are made,
Try'd by the Level, by the Line ſurvey'd;
How ſtrict a Rule, how ſtrait a Line, O Man!
How juſt a Level ſhould thy Actions ſcan?

14. A Coat of Mail.

Virtue alone needs no Defence,
The ſureſt Guard is Innocence.
None knew till Guilt created Fear,
What Darts or poiſon'd Arrows were.
Integrity's a Coat of Mail,
That human Ills in vain aſſail.

15. A Phœnix. *I have no Peer.* An Emblem of—

The Deity, becauſe, according to the ſuppoſed Tradition of this Bird, there is never but one of the Kind at a Time. See more, PLATE XXV. *Fig.* 12.

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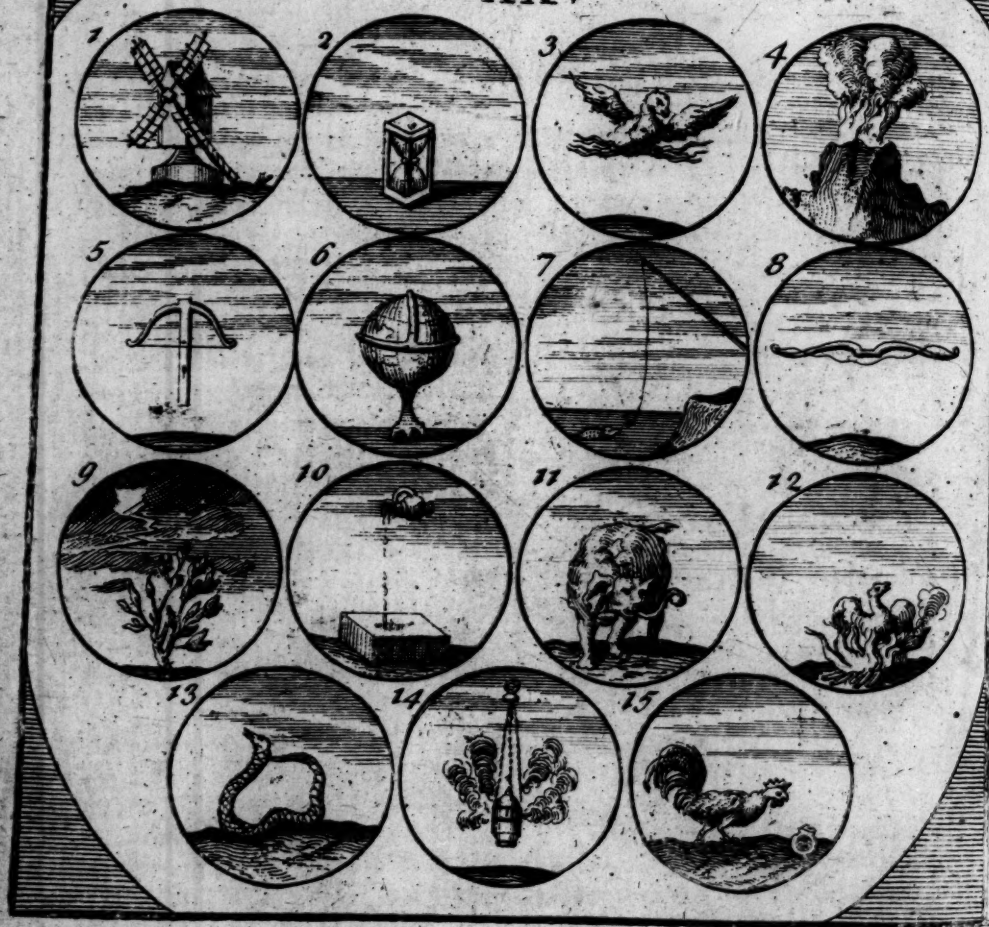

PLATE XXV.

1. A Windmill. *A Storm is my Livelihood.* An Emblem that—

According to the all-wiſe Diſpenſation of Providence, what is the Loſs or Ruin of one Man, is the Benefit and Making of another.

Proverbs. *One Man's Meat is another Man's Poiſon. An ill Wind blows nobody Good.*

2. An Hour glaſs.

Short is the preſent, *loſt* Times *paſſed be,*
And Time to come *we may not live to ſee.*
Conſider this, all ye that ſpend your Prime,
The Noon-tide, *and the* Twilight *of your Time,*
In childiſh Play-Games, or mere worldly Things,
As if you could at Leiſure clip Time's *Wings,*
Or turn his Glaſs, *or had a* Life *or twain,*
To live, when you had fool'd out this in vain.

3. An Eagle holding Thunder and Lightning. *This brings Death to others, but to me Glory.*—The Eagle, as the Prince of Birds, was *Jupiter*'s Thunder Bearer.

From that which ſome to Glory brings,
To others fatal Ruin ſprings,
Thus differ Men, thus differ Things.

4. A Burning Mountain. *It is vain,* and *fooliſh,* and oftentimes of baneful Conſequences, to endeavour to find out, or inveſtigate the Cauſes, of ſuch Things as it has pleaſed God, in his great Wiſdom, to hide from our Sight and Penetration; and to be too anxious about vain and frivolous Affairs.

Continual Care did Pliny's *Heart poſſeſs,*
To know what caus'd Veſuvius' *Hill to flame,*
And ceaſed not, now this, now that to gueſs,
Yet when he could not comprehend the ſame,
Such was his Fate; purſuing his Deſire,
He headlong fell into the flaming Fire.

5. A Croſs-Bow half bent. *I bend, or break.* An Emblem that—

Every Thing ſhould be tried, before the Worth of it can be aſcertained. The Man that knows only Proſperity, or a middling Eſtate, knows not whether Afflictions and Misfortunes will only bend, or break him.

6. A Globe of the World. *To God alone.* An Emblem of—

The Power and Omnipotence of God, to whom alone that, and all that is in it, belongs.

The Earth is God's, and in his Hand,
Are all the Corners of the Land.

7. A Fiſhing Rod and a Line, and a Fiſh playing about the Bait. *The Bait is tempting.* An Emblem of—

The Pleaſures of the World, too apt to be tempting to us, and which we are too apt to hanker after, and play about; till, like the ſilly nibbling Fiſh, we are caught.

From thence, where Nets and Snares are laid,
Make Haſte, leſt elſe you be betray'd.

8. A Bow unbent. *My Strength depends upon my being relax'd.* An Emblem that—

The Mind ſhould ſometimes, by chearful and innocent Diverſions, be unbent from Study and Labour.

The Mind that never ceaſes Toil,
And Bow that's always bent, will ſpoil.

9. A Laurel and a Sky troubled with Thunder and Lightning. *Virtue is bold.*—

In Tempeſt's Rage, and Thunder's Sound,
While other Trees are blaſted round,
In ever-flouriſhing Eſtate,
The Laurel ſtands, and braves its Fate.
Thus free from Dangers, free from Fears,
The Breaſt with Virtue arm'd appears;
While the Wicked ſtand aghaſt,
Trembling at each petty Blaſt.

10. A Pitcher, which drops Water Drop by Drop upon a Stone, wherein it makes an Impreſſion; *at Length.* An Emblem that—

Frequent Endeavours will ſoften and mollify the moſt obdurate, and conquer the greateſt Difficulties.

What cannot be by Force attain'd,
By Leiſure *and* Degrees *is gain'd.*

11. An Elephant, *We do no Ill but to thoſe who are injurious.* An Emblem of—

A quiet and peaceable Diſpoſition.

12. A Phœnix in its Neſt. It is reported of the Phœnix (tho' there is no ſuch Bird in Nature) that it lives 500, or 1000 Years; and then building its Neſt of the choiceſt Spices of *Arabia*, of which it is ſaid to be an Inhabitant; its Neſt being ſet on Fire by the Sun, it is burnt in it, and a new one ariſes from its Aſhes. It may be look'd upon as an Emblem of—

The Reſurrection: For, as the Phœnix cannot be reſtored, unleſs firſt burnt, ſo our Bodies, unleſs they die, and are reduced to Aſhes, cannot again be renewed.

Death is no Loſs, but rather Gain;
For we by dying Life attain.

13. A Snake gliding along, with its Tail erect. *I am bent upon Miſchief.* An Emblem of—

A wicked Man, who is never more alert, more ready, or pleaſed, than when he is going about ſome Miſchief.

14. A Pot of Incenſe hung up and burning. *My Fragrancy extends itſelf far and near.* An Emblem of—

Good Actions; which will, like the Smoak of the Incenſe, go up for us as a Memorial before God, and be grateful and pleaſing to all about us.

15. A Cock, which ſees a Diamond, but deſpiſes and neglects it. *One Barley Corn would be more pleaſing to me, than all the precious Stones of the Eaſt. Every one in his Way.* An Emblem of—

The different Opinions, Wants and Exigencies of the World.

Her Favours Fortune oft imparts,
To thoſe that are of mean Deſerts.

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PLATE XXVI.

1. AN Elephant treading upon, and deſtroying a Serpent, which had bit him. *Revenge is ſweet.* An Emblem of—

Revenge; a Doctrine, however, not to be inculcated, or followed after by Chriſtians.

2. A Lion wounded by an Arrow, and bit by a Dog. *My Wound is your Security.* An Emblem of—

The Baſeneſs of the World, which is generally apt, *baſely*, to attack the Wounded and Afflicted whom, at other Times, they dare hardly look at.

3. A Lion devouring an Ape. *I make uſe of a Fool by way of Phyſick.* It is reported, when the Lion is ſick, that he is made well by the Blood of an Ape, to which he is by Nature an inveterate Enemy; the Lion being of a bold and open, the Ape of a ſubtle and ſly Diſpoſition. This Emblem may ſignify, that—

Wiſe Men, by Way of Mirth and Entertainment, as it were, loathſome Phyſic, ſometimes make uſe of, and converſe with Fools.

4. A Lion, that flies from a lighted Flambeau. *Great Men are often ſcared by Trifles.* An Emblem that—

The moſt courageous are ſeldom without the Object of their Fears. The Man that would go to the Mouth of a Cannon, ſometimes fears to be alone in the Dark.

The ſcarlet Cloth does make the Bull to flee,
The Colour white the Elephant does ſhun,
The lighted Torch the Lion quakes to ſee,
The Smoke of Cloth does make the Stag to run.

5. A Lion that eſcapes out of a Snare, in which his Head was caught. *Prudence releaſes me.* An Emblem that—

When we have unwittingly drawn ourſelves into a Snare, the only Way of eſcaping it, is with Coolneſs and Moderation to endeavour at all poſſible Means by which it may perhaps be effected; but Rage and Fury will only entangle us the more.

6. A Laurel ſupporting a Vine. *Not for myſelf, but for the Good of others.* An Emblem of—

The Way of the World; where one Man bears the Trouble, and another runs away with the Profit and Advantage.

7. A

7. A Vine growing without Support, but crooked, and ready to drop. *I want Aſſiſtance.* An Emblem of—

The Folly and Danger of imagining ourſelves independent, or able to ſtand alone, or act uprightly, and as we ought, without the aſſiſting Prop or Grace of God, in and by whom alone we live, move, and have our Being.

* 8. See this Emblem explain'd, *p.* 126.— at the End of the Work.

9. A Holly Buſh. *Either let me alone, or expect to prick your Fingers.* An Emblem, or Caution againſt—

Perilous or troubleſome Undertakings.

10. A Roſe-Tree in Winter. *Tho' I am forſaken now, I ſhall be courted in Summer.* An Emblem that—

Every Thing has its Seaſon.

Prov. *Every Dog has its Day.*

11. A Pine Apple *You muſt take the Pains to break my Coat, before you can taſte my Kernel.* An Emblem that—

We muſt labour before we can enjoy the Sweets.

12. A Tree called PURSEA; with Leaves reſembling Tongues, and the Fruit Hearts. An Emblem that—

Our Tongue and our Heart ſhould correſpond with one another.

13. A Pine Tree, with a Gourd climbing round it, full of Fruit. *Haſty Productions ſeldom laſt long.* An Emblem of—

Such who have more Oſtentation, than Strength and Power to bear them out, and ſo make themſelves ridiculous

Above thy Knowledge do not riſe,
But with Sobriety be wiſe.

14. A Roſe-Tree in Bloſſom. An Emblem of—

Proſperity.

Now I'm in all my Beauty dreſs'd;
Now I'm courted and careſs'd:
But when the Winter ſtrips me bare,
None think me worth their Love or Care.

15. A Table with three Glaſſes upon it. An Emblem of—

Moderation, eſpecially in drinking; three Glaſſes being what are uſually preſcribed by Way of Moderation. The firſt, for Health; the ſecond, for Pleaſure; the third, for Sleep;——which, when exceeded, the reſt are all bad. The fourth, being of Wantonneſs; the fifth, of Noiſe; the ſixth, of Jarring and Revelling; the ſeventh, of Scars and Wounds; the eighth of Law-Suits; the ninth of downright Anger; the tenth of Madneſs; which overcomes all who drink.

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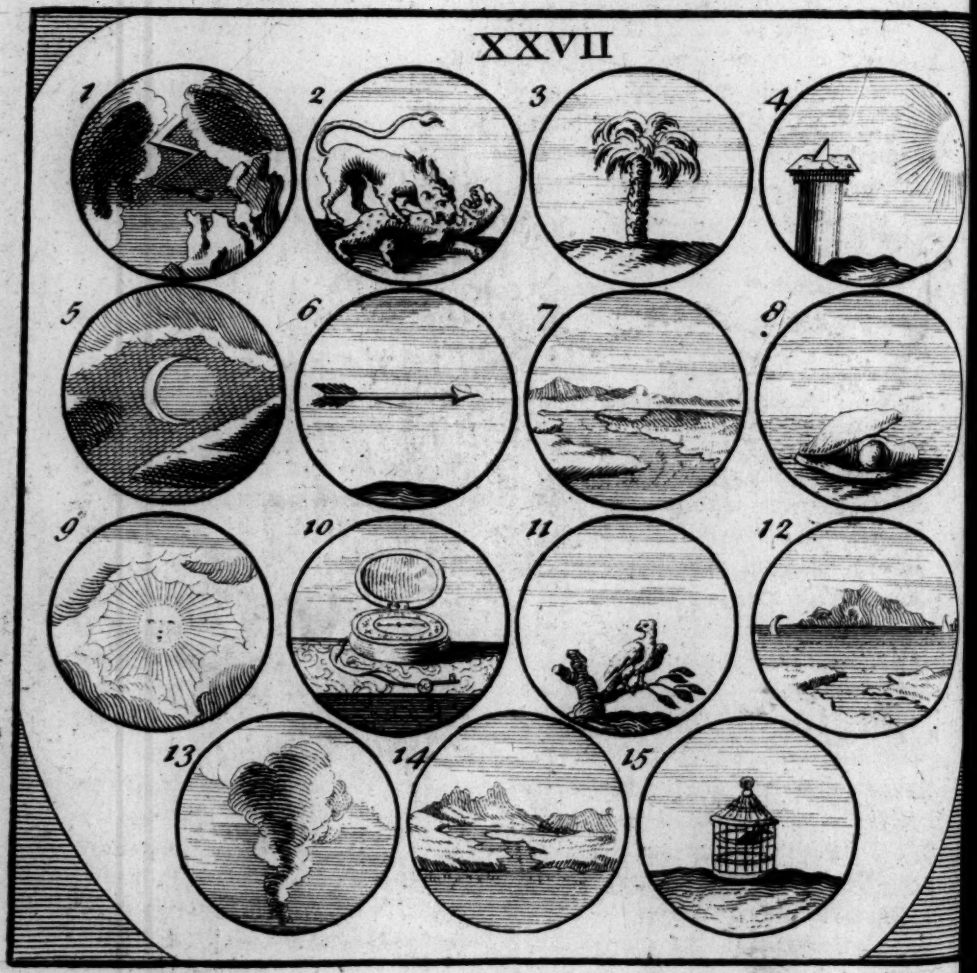
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PLATE XXVII.

1. THE Thunder cleaving a Rock. *Nothing can reſiſt me.* An Emblem of—

The Power of the Almighty, which nothing is able to reſiſt, tho' ever ſo ſtrong

2. A Lion fighting with a Tyger. *The Event of War no Mortal knows.* An Emblem of—

The Doubtfulneſs of Victory.

No Man with Certainty can ſay,
Or this, or that, ſhall win the Day:
None knows until the Fight be paſt,
Who ſhall be Victor at the laſt.
With all our Might then let us ſtrive,
That we do no Occaſion give,
To enter this precarious State,
In any Conteſt, or Debate.

3. A Palm-Tree. *No Weight can bear me down.* An Emblem of—

The Power of Truth; for as this Tree
doth ſpread,
And thrive the more, when Weights preſs
down the Head:
So all Truth's Lovers may with Comfort
ſee,
She may depreſs'd, but not oppreſſed be.

4. A Sun-Dial expoſed to the Sun. *No Moment without its Line.* An Emblem that—

Time is ever; and, as it were, imperceptibly creeping on. Therefore,

Live ever mindful of thy dying:
For Time is always from thee flying.

5. A Moon in the Wain. *I ſhall become full again.* An Emblem of—

The Viciſſitudes and Changes of Life; and that we ſhould not deſpair, tho' our Fortune be in its Wain or Decreaſe; ſince, like the Moon, by the Grace of God, whoſe Aſſiſtance and Protection we ſhould implore, it may again, in a little Time, become full.

Altho' thou be in Fortune's Wain,
Thy Light may be renew'd again.
The more Decreaſe the Moon ſtill knows,
The nearer to her Full ſhe goes.

6. An Arrow flying ſtreight in the Air. *My Way is ſtreight between Heaven and Earth.* An Emblem of—

The Courſe we ought to ſteer; never to ſwerve from the Thing that is right, nor be too much inclin'd to earthly Affairs, nor too much quit the Sight of them.

7. A River running into the Sea thro' various Windings. *I ſhall be right at laſt.* An Emblem of—

Providence; which, thro' various Windings, never fails to conduct us right in the End.

As to the Sea their Courſe the Rivers bend,
So let our Actions all to Goodneſs tend:

Nor fear but Providence will guide us right,
Thro' various Windings, hid from mortal Sight.

8. A Pearl in its Shell. *I am ſtrongly guarded.* An Emblem of—

The Care of Providence; which leaves nothing forſaken, but has extended its Care, not only to the human Race, but to the animal, and even to inanimate Beings.

9. The Sun ſhining thro' a Cloud. *My Afflictions are my Glory.* An Emblem of—

A Martyr for Religion, whoſe Afflictions and Sufferings turn out to his Glory.

10. A Watch. *It is my Inſide, and not my Outſide, I am valued for.*—

A Watch, like a Man, is more to be valued for its inward Parts and Movements, than for its gaudy Attire, Dreſs, or Beauty; which is only the Shell and Caſe of what is truly valuable; the inward Movements of the Watch being an Emblem of the Soul.

11. A young Eagle. *I am born for War.* An Emblem of—

An heroick Spirit, taking after its Anceſtors in noble Deeds and Exploits, of which, even in Infancy, we often ſee moſt evident Tokens.

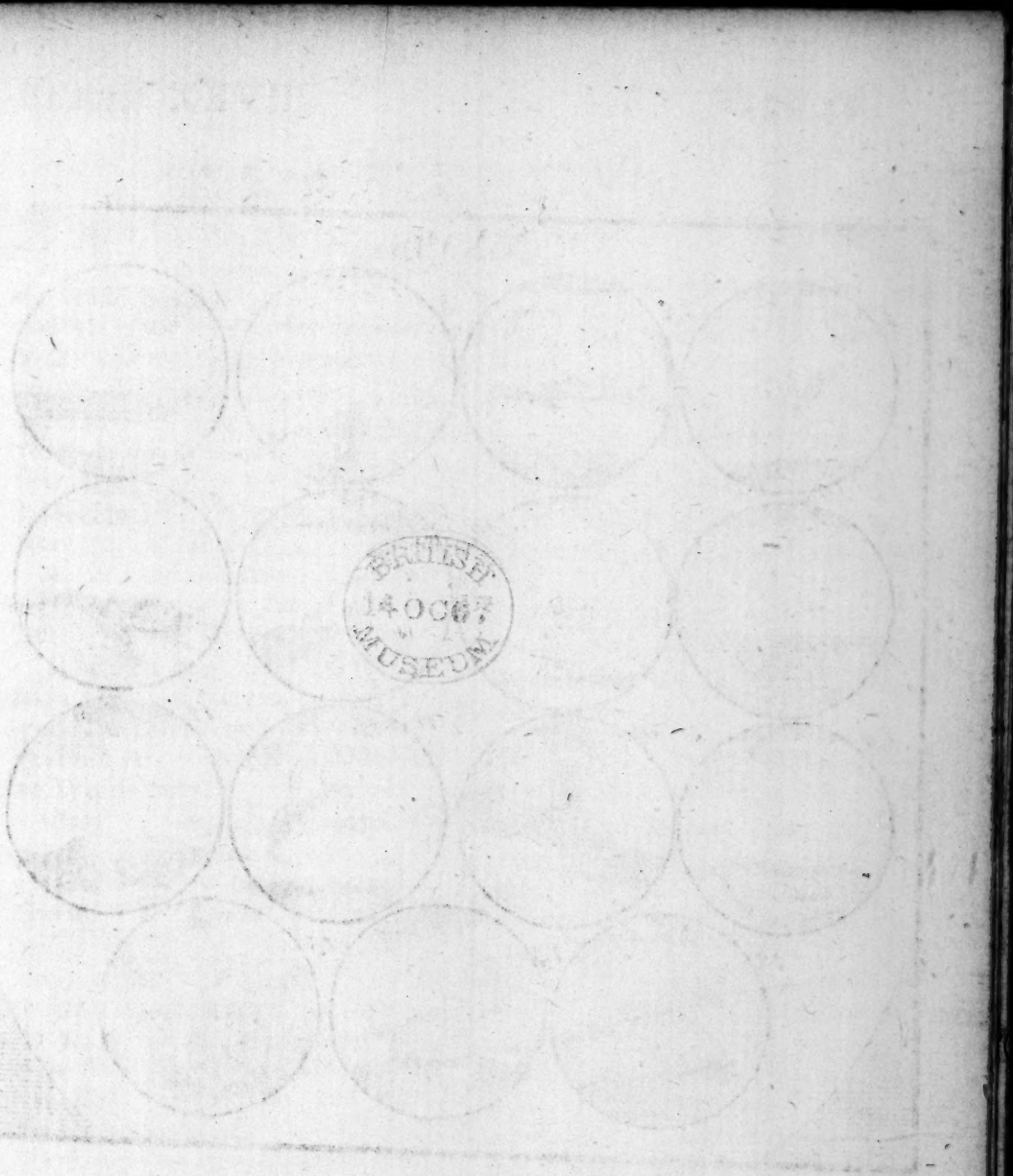
12. A River entering into the Sea. *My End is more ſpacious than my Beginning.* An Emblem of—

A good and virtuous Courſe of Life. Thus *Job* the viii. Ver. 7. *If thou art righteous, tho' thy Beginning be but ſmall, yet thy latter End ſhall greatly increaſe:* Or, that the latter End of Life is generally more proſperous and ſucceſsful than the Beginning.

13. A Water-Spout. A Column, or Pillar of Water, which riſes out of the Sea, to a great Height in the Air, before it breaks or falls down, at which Time, if any Ship is near it, it is in great Danger of being overwhelmed and deſtroyed by it. Naturaliſts differ much concerning the Cauſe of this uncommon Appearance, and it is reckoned among the Secrets or Arcana of Nature. It may, in an emblematical Senſe, ſignify, the attractive Power of, or great Regard we owe to, Heaven or heavenly Things, ſince even the Water itſelf, contrary to its Nature, thus mounts up, or is forced up towards it.

14. A Brook entering a River. *I loſe my Name by growing great.* An Emblem of—

The Miſchief or Inconvenience of growing great. Either that we ourſelves forget and lay aſide thoſe Virtues that were then neceſſary for us to gain our Ends, and arrive at that Pitch; or that, being in a more exalted Station, thoſe Virtues are ſwallowed up, and of little Account in that Station, which might be very ſhining and conſpicuous in a lower Degree of Life.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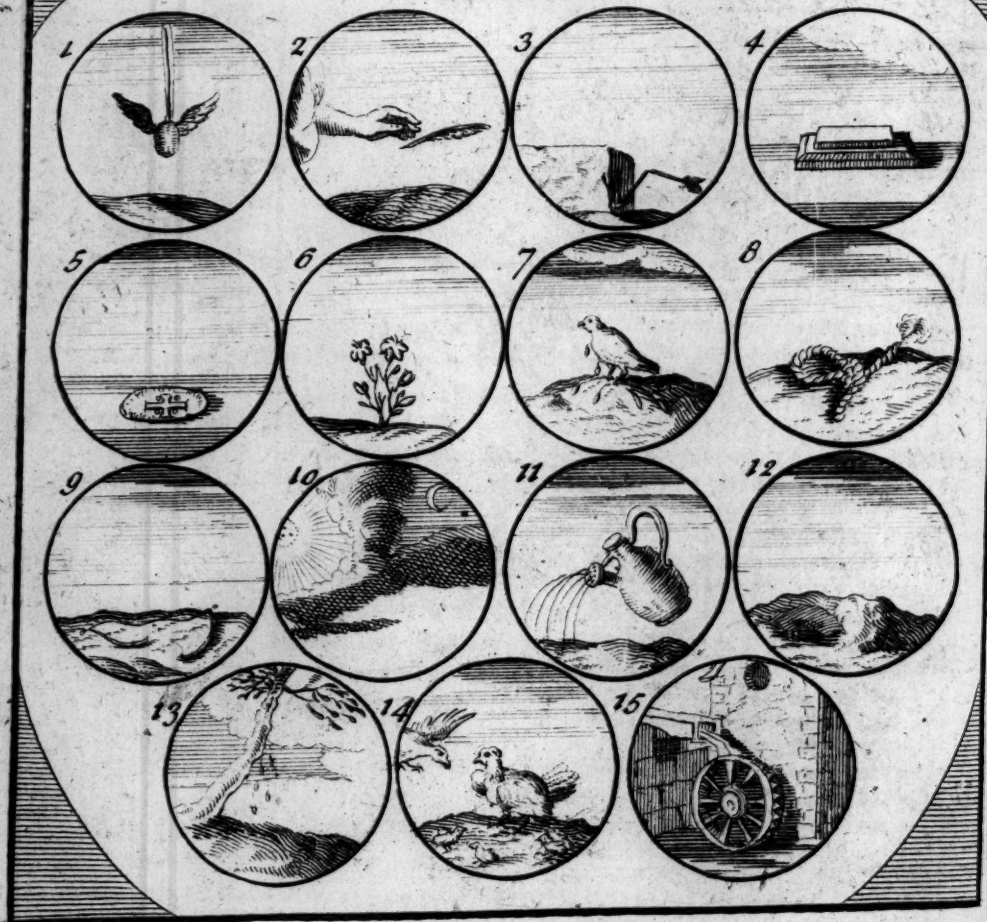
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PLATE XXVIII.

1. A Lure for a Falcon. *It is intended as a Deceit.* An Emblem of—

Deceit, or a deceitful Appearance, where Things are not what really they ſeem to be. Thus the Lure was only a Thing made with Wings, ſomewhat to reſemble a Bird, by which the Faulconers uſed to teach, try, and train up their Birds.

2. A Hand reaching at a Pen. *With Diſcretion.* An Emblem that—

The Pen ought always to be uſed with Diſcretion, and to good Purpoſes; not to defame: that our Anger ſhould be confin'd to Words only.

Prov. *A Gooſe Quill more dangerous than a Lion's Claw.*

3. An Arrow broken againſt a Stone. *It is dangerous to attack what is ſtronger than ourſelves.* An Emblem of—

Imprudence; and a Caution to us, to know and conſult our own Strength, and againſt what we *ſhoot our Arrows*, and with whom we contend.

Whoſo with Force againſt the marble Wall,
Or Pillar ſtrong, doth ſhoot, to pierce the ſame,
It not prevails; for down the Arrows fall,
Or back rebound to him from whence they came:
So Slanders foul, and Words like Arrows wound:
Nor Virtue hurt, but to its Foes rebound.

4. A Whetſtone. *It wears, and is worn.* An Emblem againſt—

Striſe and Contention; teaching, that tho' we are in the right, yet continually ſtriving and contending will in the End, tho' perhaps imperceptibly, detriment us, and end at laſt in our Ruin. Every Victory will coſt us ſomething.

5. A Piece of Money. *Thus is Faith to be tried.* An Emblem that—

Faith, like Money, may be counterfeit, and ought to be tried by the Touchſtone, before it can be aſcertained good and right; or, that Money is a Proof of Fidelity, and that he who can reſiſt and withſtand that, is Proof againſt any Thing.

6. A Plant which puts out Flowers at each Stem and Joint. *Little by little.* An Emblem that—

All Things come to Perfection by Degrees; which we ought to wait for with Patience.

Things

Things to their beſt Perfection come,
Not all at once, but ſome and ſome.
By many Drops is made a mighty Shower,
And many Minutes finiſh up an Hour.

7. A Bird a moulting. *I renew my Youth.* An Emblem of—

The Reſurrection; in which our Bodies ſhall be renewed and glorified.

8. A Gun-Match, or Cord on fire. *It lives to the laſt.* An Emblem of—

The vital Qualities, by which Life is maintained to the laſt, as long as there is any Spark thereof left.

9. A Bow broken, but the String whole. *I am left alone.* An Emblem of—

The Death of a Huſband.

10. The Moon approaching towards the Sun. *I am never the ſame.* An Emblem of—

Mutability, or Inequality.

Nor equal Light th' unequal Moon adorns,
Or in her Waxing, or her Waning Horns.
For every Day ſhe wanes, her Face is leſs;
But gathering into Globe, ſhe fattens at Increaſe.

11. A Pot watering a Garden. Paul *may plant, and* Apollos *may water, but it is God that giveth the Increaſe.* An Emblem of—

God's Grace.

When proſperous Affairs do grow,
It is God's Grace that makes them ſo.
Yea, tho' Paul *plant, and tho'* Apollos *water,*
They ſpend their Sweat upon a fruitleſs matter;
Till God from Heaven their Labour pleaſe to bleſs,
And crown their Labours with a good Increaſe.

12. A Mole covered with Earth. *I am dipleaſed with having the Heavens for my Canopy.*—The pioneering Mole, as ſoon as it comes to the Light, immediately hides itſelf again in the Earth, ſhunning the Light, to which its Organs and Capacities for living are no ways adapted. An Emblem of--

The Divine Wiſdom, which, by Inſtinct, has given to all the Brute Creation, where Reaſon has no Sway, an immediate Power of perceiving what is to their Benefit or Prejudice.

13. A Myrrh Tree weeping. *My Tears are agreeable.* Myrrh being a reſinous Gum or Sap, diſtilling from the Wounds of the Myrrh Tree, of an agreeable Scent or Flavour. An Emblem of—

Thoſe Tears of Contrition ſhed for our Wounds and Offences, no leſs agreeable and pleaſing to the Almighty, than thoſe of the Myrrh Tree are to Man.

14. A Hen defending her Chickens from the Hawk. *Love makes me fearleſs.* An Emblem of—

Paternal Love, which even alters Nature. The Hen, tho' by Nature timorous, and apt to fly from the leaſt Animal whatever; in Defence of her Young, is a perfect Heroine, fearleſs of all Danger, flying with the utmoſt Intrepedity at any Thing that in the leaſt ſeems to endanger her Young.

15. A Mill, whoſe Wheel receives the Watter from an Aqueduct. *My Labours are great.* An Emblem of—

Labour and Pain, and the Ingenuity and Invention of Man; that nothing is to be obtained without Labour and Diligence. *In the Sweat of thy Brow ſhalt thou eat Bread.*

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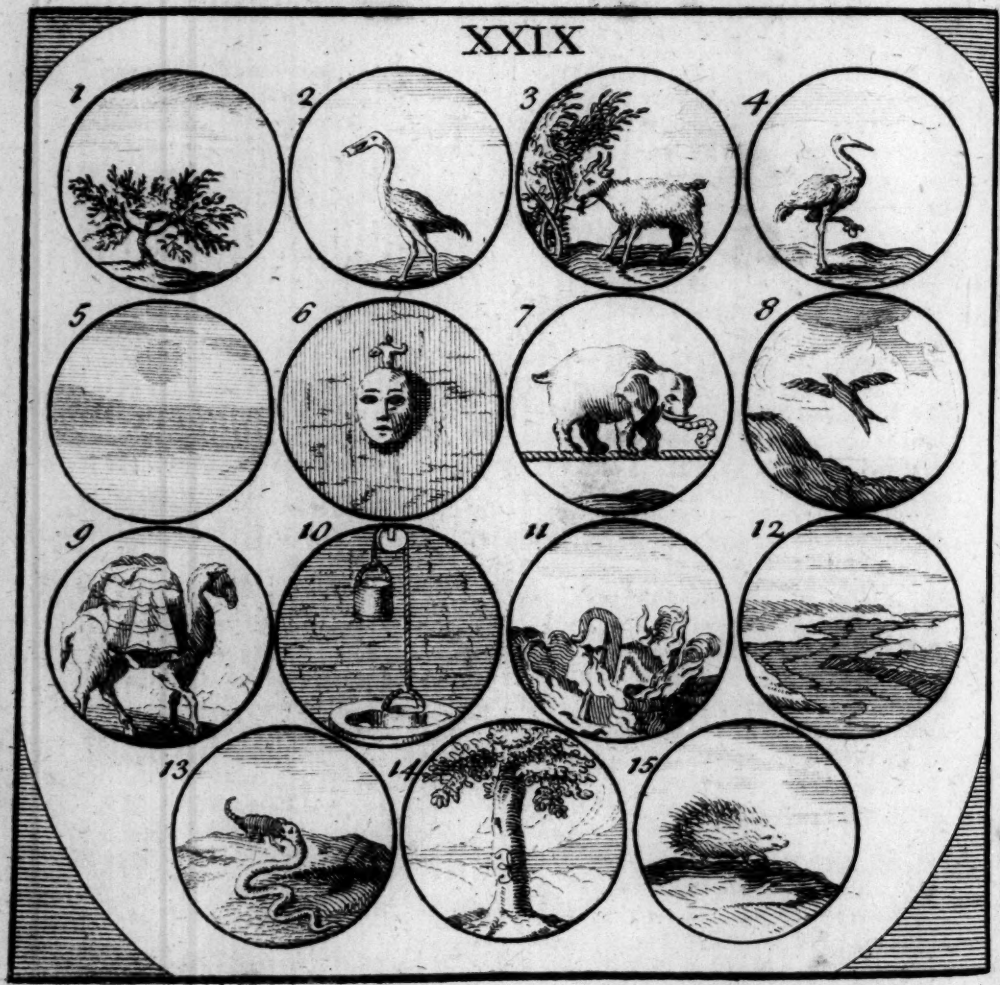
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PLATE XXIX.

1. A Tree, whoſe Branches ſpread rudely. *I never felt the Knife.* An Emblem of--

An uncultivated and neglected Mind, the evil Growth, Follies and Impertinencies of which have never been pruned, or corrected.

2. A Crane holding a Stone in its Beak. *Keep a Bridle to thy Mouth.* An Emblem of—

A prudent Reſtraint of the Tongue, for want of which many draw themſelves into Dangers and Inconveniencies. The Cranes, as we have before obſerved, take a Stone into their Beak to hinder their making a Noiſe, and diſcovering themſelves; but are more eſpecially reported to do this when near Mount *Taurus*, where are Abundance of Eagles, to whom they would fall Victims, did they not fly by Night, and take this Method of keeping a ſtrict Silence, leſt they ſhould be diſcovered.

3. A Goat going to crop a green Buſh. *Your Life is my Death.* An Emblem of—

Calumny. It is reported, tho' how true we won't aſſert, that there is ſomething ſo baneful in the Breath, or at leaſt the Bite of a Goat, that it infects, and almoſt deſtroys whatever Shrub or Buſh it browzes on. Thus alſo the Breath of Calumny is baneful to, and infects the Perſon calumnized, tho' it is Meat and Drink to the Calumniator.

4. A Crane holding a Stone in its Claws. *Be watchful.* An Emblem of—

Vigilance; but more eſpecially in the miniſterial Charge.

The Pebble in the Foot doth ſeem to ſhow,
The Clergy ſhould eſpecially beſtow
Their utmoſt Care, and Power themſelves to keep
From ſlothful Eaſe, and from intemperate Sleep:
For he who has ſuch Duties undertook,
And muſt the Lives of others overlook,
With ſpecial Vigilance ſhould ſtill provide,
His own as well as others Ways to guide.
Now tho' this Emblem moral doth concern
The Clergy moſt, yet thence we all may learn
Strict Watch to keep, ſince unto all that be,
A Watchman's Place belongs in ſome Degree.

5. The Moon in an Eclipſe. Prov. *The Moon is the Moon ſtill whether it ſhine or not.* An Emblem that—

Virtue will always be itſelf, however eclipſed or overclouded, and will again ſhine out in its native Luſtre.

6. A Maſk. *It is a Diſguiſe too weak to deceive.* An Emblem of—

Deceit, too frequently met with in

the World, but generally concealed with more Art.

Deformity within may be,
Where outward Beauties we do ſee.

7. An Elephant walking upon a Rope. *I am eaſily taught the moſt difficult Things.* An Emblem of—

Docility, and a ready and willing Inclination, which will overcome the moſt difficult Things. The Elephant of all Creatures is the moſt docile, of which this, which Authors report to be true, is an evident Token.

8. A Swallow flying away. *It is not to be obliged.* An Emblem of—

An obſtinate and perverſe Mind, whom no Kindneſs, nor good Uſage can work upon to go out of their Way, if the leaſt contrary to their natural Bent or Diſpoſition. The Swallow can by no Means be brought, like other Birds, to be tame, or live with us paſt its Time.

9. A Camel laden with Merchandize. *Neither my Burthen, nor the Length of my Journey will tire me.* An Emblem of—

Labour, and Perſeverance therein, either in common Life, or in our Chriſtian Warfare; the good Chriſtian perſevering to the End of his Journey, and bearing his Burden with Patience, without being weary. The Camel is a Beaſt bearing prodigious Burdens, and remarkable for making long Journies without being tired.

10. A Well with two Buckets, one up, the other down. *Going and coming.* An Emblem of—

The Changes and Viciſſitudes, and Ups and Downs of Life; wherein he that is exalted To-day, may be To-morrow debaſed.

11. A Steel and Flint in a Fire which it has kindled. *I burn by ſetting others on Fire.* An Emblem, or Caution,

How we kindle or blow up ſuch Flames as may, perhaps, in the End prove our own Deſtruction.

12. A River with many Windings. *I flow eaſier by my Wandrings.* An Emblem that—

An eaſy and gentle Diſpoſition will, by Degrees, ſafely lead us, without Trouble or Inconvenience, to our deſired End, either in this Life, or in the next; whereas Rage and Impetuoſity would, like a rapid Torrent, precipitate us headlong into numberleſs Dangers and Misfortunes.

13. A Viper devouring a Scorpion. *Worſe and worſe.* An Emblem that—

Bad Men, or bad Things, are made ſtill worſe by converſing with, and as it were greedily devouring the Wickedneſs and Vices of their Companions.

14. A Cypher engraved on a Tree. *The Tree and Love increaſe together.* An Emblem that—

Love, Learning, or Goodneſs early engraved on our Hearts while young, will grow up and improve with us.

15. A Porcupine. *I wound at a Diſtance.* An Emblem of—

Calumny and Detraction, which ſhoot out their poiſonous Darts at a Diſtance, when we neither think of nor expect them, and are not in a Capacity to reſiſt them.

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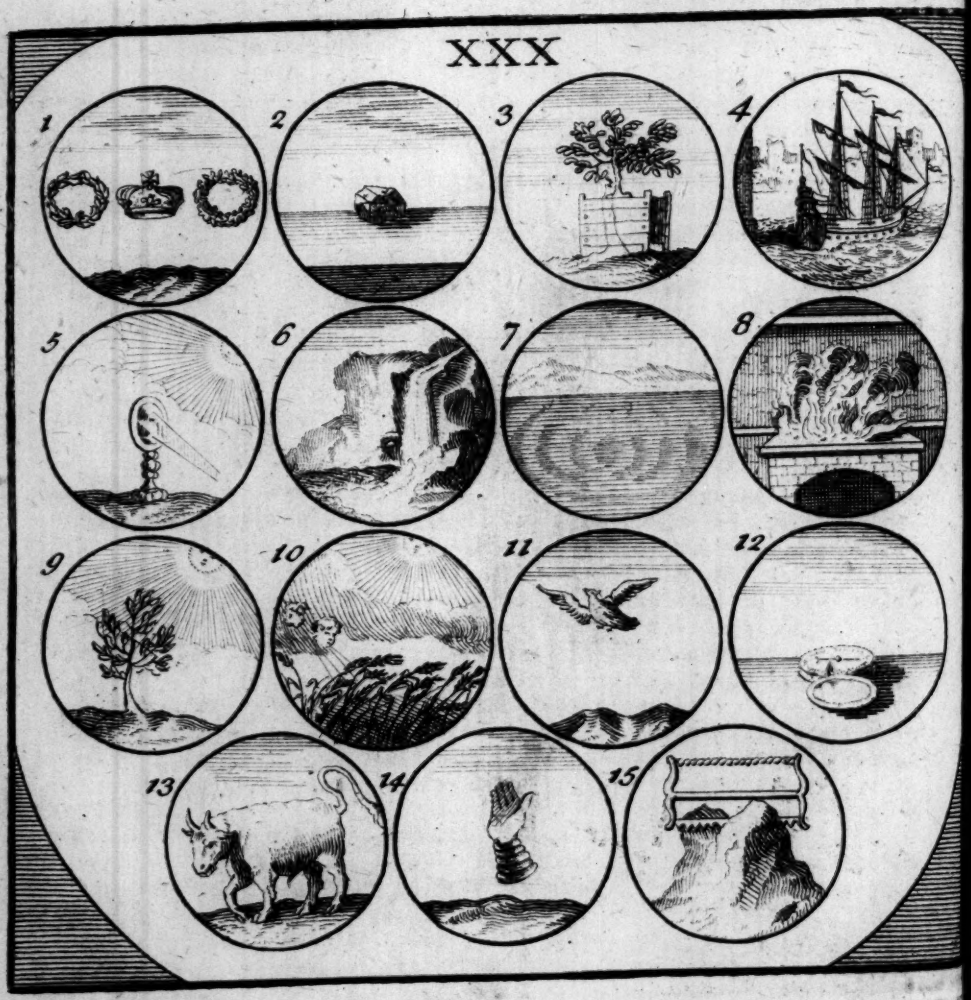
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PLATE XXX.

1. A Crown between two Garlands. An Emblem that—

A Crown of Glory in the End
Shall on the pious Man deſcend,
When he his earthly Courſe has run,
And Wreaths of Honour bravely won.

2. A Diamond cut on ſeveral Sides. *It ſparkles from every Surface.* An Emblem of—

True Merit, which, in whatſoever Light we behold it, will always be reſplendent and bright.

3. An Orange Tree charged with Fruit and Flowers. *It promiſes and performs.* An Emblem of—

Such who are ſtrict Obſervers of their Word or Promiſes; the Orange-Tree bearing both Flowers and Fruit at the ſame Time The Flowers are Promiſes; the Fruits the Performances or Effects of thoſe Promiſes.

4. A Ship with its Sails furled, coming into its Harbour to its Anchoring. *After many Dangers I am ſafe at Reſt.* An Emblem of—

A good and virtuous Courſe of Life, ſteer'd according to the Rules of ſtrict Morality and Religion, which, with God's Grace for our Pilot, will aſſuredly bring us home into the happy Haven of a calm and bleſsful Eternity.

5. A Burning-Glaſs expoſed to the Sun's Rays, which it reflects. *What it receives it returns.* An Emblem that—

Whatever Graces or Favours we receive from God, we ſhould be careful to return, and to reflect them, ſo that our Light may ſhine before Men, to the Glory and Honour of God.

6. An impetuous Torrent ruſhing down a Rock. An Emblem that—

We ſhould not oppoſe Rage or Anger by Rage and Anger, but patiently wait its Motions till it is ſpent.

Oppoſe not Rage while Rage is in its Force,
But give it Way, and let it take its Courſe:
And when its Force is ſpent, and unſupply'd,
With Eaſe you'll ſtop its gentle flowing Tide.

A ſoft Anſwer turneth away Wrath.

7. A Stone that makes ſeveral Circles in the Water. *I ſtill increaſe.* An Emblem of—

Glory.

Glory is like a Circle in the Water
Which never ceaſeth to enlarge itſelf,
Till by broadſpreading it diſperſe to nought.

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8. A Furnace burning, in which is a Bar of Gold. *I come out the brighter, and more refined.* An Emblem that—

As we from fierce, from trying Flames behold,
Still more refin'd ariſe the pureſt Gold:
So by Affliction's Fire when Virtue's try'd,
'Tis only more refin'd, more purify'd.

9. A Laurel and the Sun. *I am never without Honour.* An Emblem of—

Virtue and Labour crown'd with Succeſs, ever flouriſhing and green.

Thus Laurel is the Sign of Labour crown'd,
Which bears the bitter Blaſt, nor ſhaken falls to Ground.

10. Some Ears of Corn ſhook, and blown about by the Wind, but cheriſhed and enlived by the Sun. *While the Sun enlivens me, I fear not the Wind.* An Emblem that—

The Goodneſs, or Aſſiſtance of God, aptly repreſented by the Sun, will always be in Proportion to, or exceed, the Trials we have to undergo; that his Love and Protection will always outbalance the Enmity and Oppoſition of Satan, not unfitly repreſented by the raging Wind.

11. An Eagle flying over the Sea. *Equal to the Taſk.* An Emblem that—

It requires much Strength and Ability to overcome arduous and difficult Things; that we ought to compare, and diligently ſcrutinize our Strength and Abilities, before we undertake any momentous Affair.

12. A Watch, with the Caſe of it open. *The Movements are hidden within.* An Emblem that—

Philoſophers and Naturaliſts, who imagine they know, and have diſcovered ſo much of the Secrets of Nature, are yet greatly deficient therein, and have yet proceeded no farther than the outward Caſe, all internal Movements being yet a hidden and impenetrable Secret.

13. An Ox going ſoftly on—

They who but ſlowly paced are,
By plodding on may travel far.
The big-bon'd Ox in Pace is ſlow,
And travelling Step by Step doth go;
Yet all the Day ſtill ploddeth on,
Until his Labour all is done;
Seems freſh when he his Taſk has wrought,
As when to Work he firſt was brought.
This Emblem maketh it appear,
How it behoves to perſevere;
What well tim'd Induſtry will do,
If we are conſtant thereunto.

14. A Hand armed with a Gauntlet. *I am not ſufficient alone without being armed.* An Emblem that—

We ſhould not depend up Strength and Self-ſufficiency, b all proper Means and Cautions t and defend ourſelves againſt our mies, and a ſudden or unexp Attack.

15. A Saw in a Rock. *I ſhall quer by Art and Induſtry.* An Em that—

Art and Induſtry will at length overcome the moſt difficult Things.

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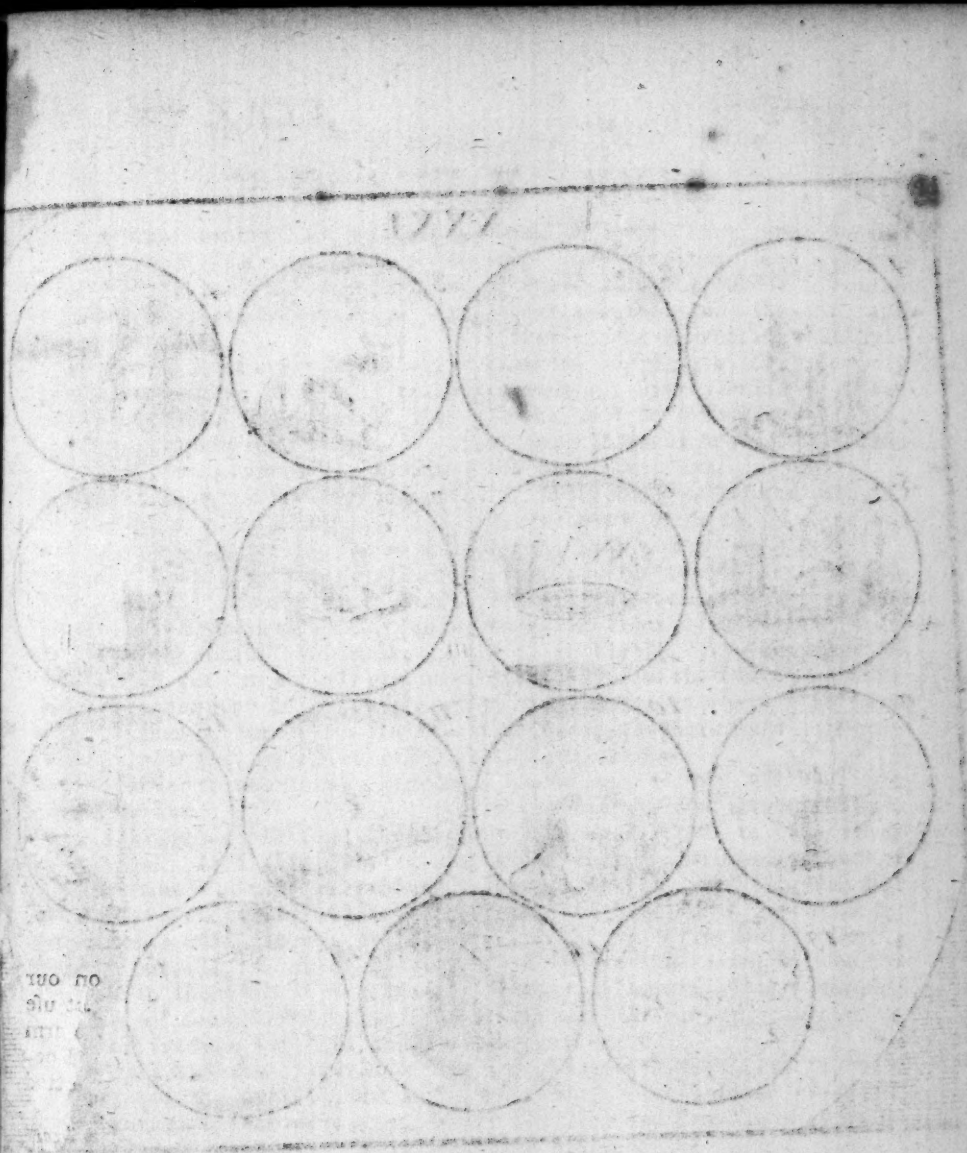

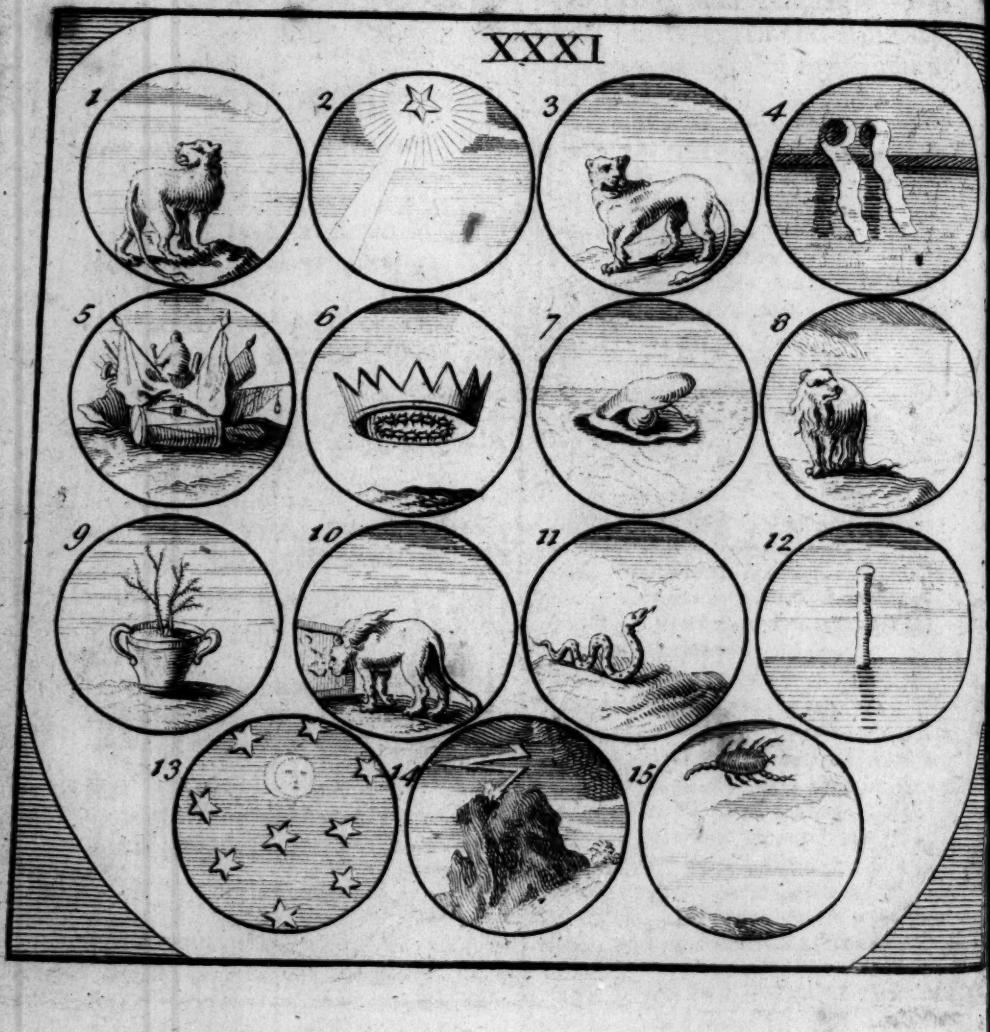
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PLATE XXXI.

1. A Lion turning Tail, and going away in Anger. *Better to follow, to see the Back of the Angry, than to have them as Friends or Companions.* An Emblem that—

A powerful and angry Man is not a good Companion; that it is better and safer to shun and get rid of, than to keep Company with such.

2. A Comet; commonly, but vainly, looked upon as a Prodigy, or wondrous Portent. An Emblem—

Importing Change to Times and States, threatening Bloodshed and War, and sent as Messengers of God's Wrath, and Executioners of his Judgments upon sinful Mankind; all which Presages are entirely groundless; astronomical Enquiries having now satisfied us, almost to a Demonstration, that they are a Kind of Planets revolving in determinate Periods round the Sun.

3. A Lioness. *I live long, and bring forth but one.* An Emblem of—

The Divine Wisdom and Providence, which has determined the Life of all Creatures to such a Length, and their Increase to such a Number, proportionable to their Use in the World. The Life of some Creatures is long, and their Increase but small, and by that Means they do not overstock the World; and the same Benefit is effected where the Increase is great, by the Brevity of such Creatures Lives, by their great Use, and the frequent Occasions there are of them for Food for Man or other Animals; it is therefore a remarkable Act of the Divine Providence, that useful Creatures are produced in great Plenty, and others in less. The prodigious and frequent Increase of Insects, both in and out of Water, may exemplify the one; and it is observable in the other, that Creatures less useful, or by their Ferocity pernicious, have commonly fewer Young, and do seldom bring forth; of many Instances in voracious Beasts and Birds this is one.

4. Two Rolls of Ribband with different Sides towards us. *Look on both Sides.* An Emblem that—

To estimate the true Worth of any Thing, we must carefully look on, and view both Sides.

5. A Trophy, or Assemblage of Arms, Spoils of the Enemy, curiously piled together, in Honour of some Conqueror, to adorn some Triumph. An Emblem of—

Great and Heroic Actions; yet how fading, of how short Duration, of how little Worth to those never fading, eternal, glorious Trophies of Honour, won by a faithful Soldier and Servant of Jesus Christ, in overcoming the Flesh, the World and the Devil; those Spoils of the Enemy will be the occasion of an everlasting Triumph; these, tho' meritorious, only of a temporal one.

6. A Crown of Gold, and within a of Thorns. An Emblem of—

The Cares and Troubles of a Crown. Thus *Milton:*

——— A Monarch's Crown,
Golden in Shew, is but a Crown of Thorns;
Brings Danger, Troubles, Cares, and sleepless Nights
To him who wears the regal Diadem;

When on his Shoulders each Man's Burden
For therein lies the Office of a King, [lies:
His Honour, Virtue, Merit and chief Praiſe,
That for the Public all his Weight he bears.

7. A Pearl in a Shell. *I owe my Birth to Diſtemper.* Thoſe Pearls we ſo much admire, and pay ſuch an extravagant Price for, are, as Naturaliſts think, only produced in Oyſters, and other Shell-fiſh that breed them, by Diſtemper. An Emblem of—

The Blindneſs of the Conception of Man, who often, too often, ſet the moſt Value on Things the leaſt deſerving.

8. A Lion looking fiercely and boldly. *I hate Deceit.* The Lion, it is ſaid, neither fears, nor looks aſkew, nor loves to be looked at aſkew, and never hides himſelf from the Hunters. An Emblem of—

A pious and righteous Man, who openly profeſſes whatever he thinks, never makes Uſe of Subterfuges, nor avoids Dangers, by meanly denying, or hiding his Profeſſion.

9. A Roſe-Tree in a Pot, bereft of its Leaves and Flowers. *I bear Thorns, but hope for Roſes.* An Emblem that—

We muſt bear with (the Thorns) the Ills and Inconveniencies of Life; and hope to enjoy, in their Turns, (the Roſes) the Pleaſures and Conveniencies thereof.

10. A Lion beholding himſelf in a Glaſs, at which he erects his Main, and ſeems angry. An Emblem that—

If we beheld the true Image and Repreſentation of ourſelves, we alſo ſhould find apparent Reaſon to be angry with, and diſpleaſed at, the frightful Figure, a true conſcientious Mirror would ſhew us.

11. A Snake coming out of its Hole. An Emblem of—

The glorified Bodies of the Juſt at t'e Reſurrection.

So ſhines, renew'd in Youth, the creſted Snake,
Who ſlept the Winter in a thorny Break;
And caſting off its Slough when Spring returns,
Now looks aloft, and with new Glory burns.
High o'er the Graſs, he, hiſſing, rolls along,
And brandiſhes by Fits his forked Tongue.

12. A Stump of a Tree in the Water, which, by the Refraction of the Light, ſhould appear crooked. *We are deceived by Appearances.* An Emblem that—

Our Senſes are deceitful, and therefore not to be truſted to, or entirely relied upon; that we ſhould join Reaſon and Experience to them, even in judging of common Matters.

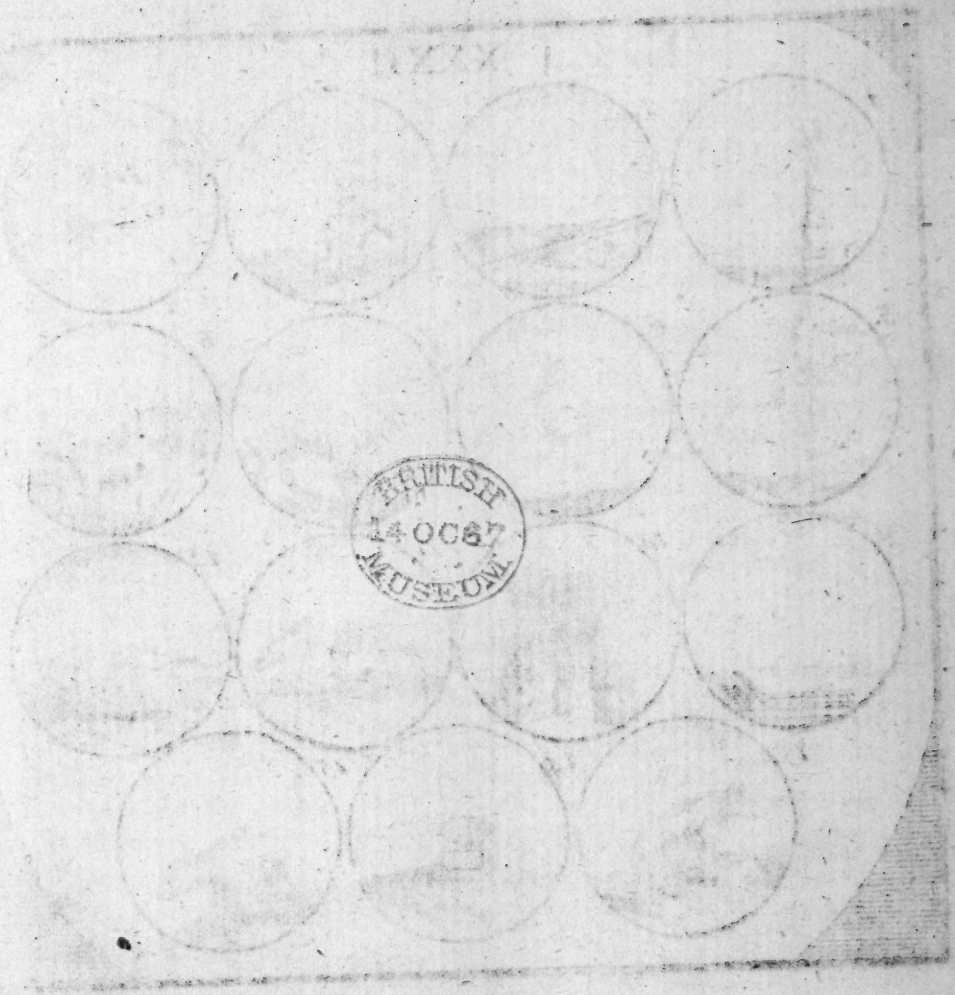
13. The Moon and the Stars. An Emblem, a weak and imperfect Emblem of—

The Glory of God; but a ſtrong and powerful one of the Divine Wiſdom's intereſting itſelf in providing for the pleaſurable Accommmodations of Man.

14. A Rock in a Storm of Thunder and Lightning. *I can withſtand all but the Hand of Heaven.* An Emblem of—

The Almighty Power, which rendeth the Mountains, and ſplitteth the Rocks in Pieces.

15. A Scorpion in the Zodiack; which being a poiſonous Animal, drawing its Sting and Venom after it, is an Emblem of the frequent Moiſtures the Sun either leaves, or occaſions, at his Retreat at the Fall of the Leaves.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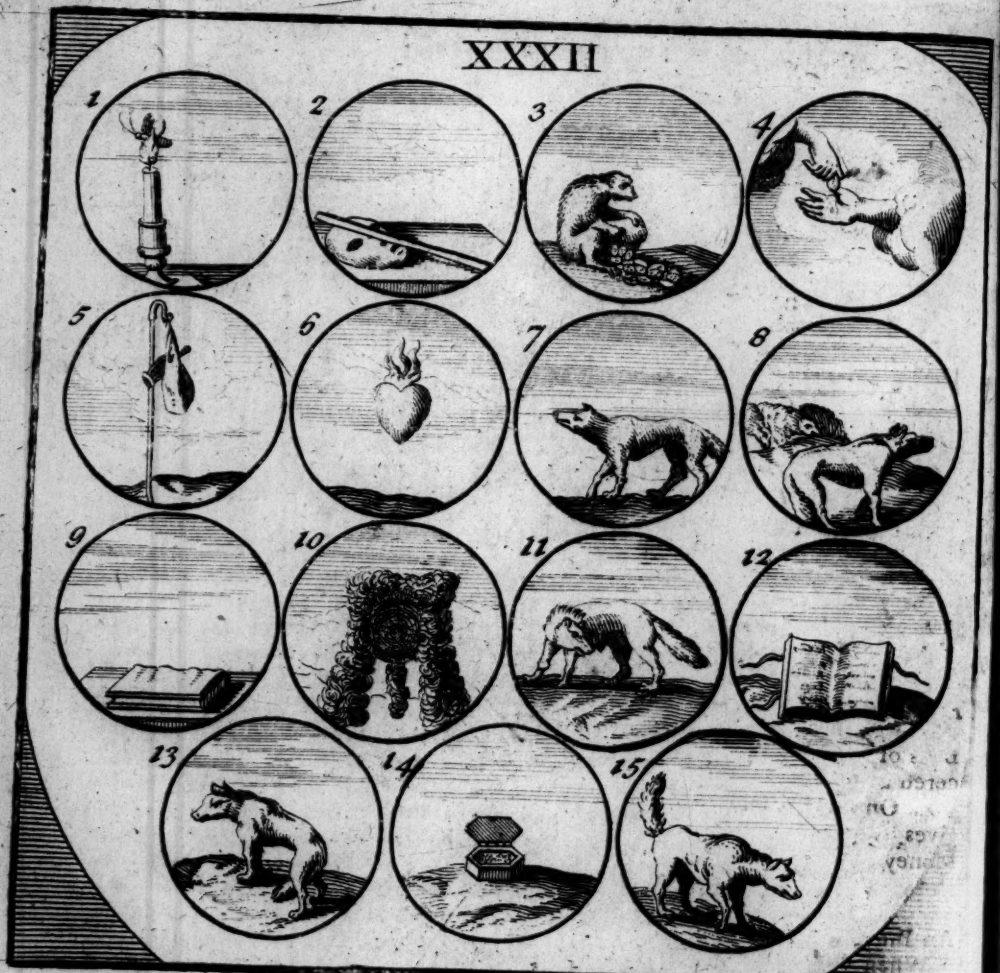
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PLATE XXXII.

1. A Butter-Fly burning itſelf in a Candle. *What I thought my Pleaſure, proves my Death.* An Emblem or Caution againſt Luſt and wanton Love.

Throughout the Stage of Life, we find,
On ſuch Things Men moſt ſet their Mind;
On ſuch their Love, their Life they place,
As bring to Ruin and Diſgrace.

2. A Cudgel laid a-croſs a Maſk. *There can be no Injury done to one who diſguiſes himſelf.* An Emblem that—

By diſguiſing ourſelves, by not appearing what we really are, by conſenting to, herding and keeping Company with, the Deceitful and Wicked, we deſervedly ſubject ourſelves to all the Affronts or Abuſes which others may pleaſe to beſtow upon us.

3. An Ape turning out a Bag of Guineas. *Ill gotten Goods ſeldom proſper.* An Emblem of—

The Manner in which the hoarded Bags of the Miſer are generally ſquandered away by his laviſh Heir.

ne Hand from above, which into another below it a Piece of

He giveth twice,
That gives in a Trice.

mblem that—

ever we give, we ſhould do ediately, not keeping the Neous in the uneaſy Situation of Doubt and Suſpence. Heaven, the (Hand above) deals not ſo with us; but ſhowers down its choiceſt Bleſſings on us, without ſo much as our aſking for or deſerving them. Does not it ſay, Aſk and ye ſhall have? Let us not then loſe the Merit of our Gifts; for a *Gift long waited for, is ſold, not given.*

5. A Shepherd's Crook, with a Bag-pipe hanging thereat. An Emblem of—

The Peace, Tranquillity, and Pleaſure which reign in the humble Cot, where the Sheep-Hook is wielded with more Eaſe and Tranquillity by the Shepherd, than the Sceptre by the Monarch in his Palace; where the Bag-pipe has Notes more raviſhing and ſweet to the ruſtick Capacity, than all the muſical Pomp of the Birth-day Ode to the Royal Ear.

6. A Heart burning. *I ought to burn inwardly as much as outwardly.* An Emblem that—

An outward Show or Appearance only, either in Love or Religion, is not the Thing required; that Flames to conſtitute either the one or the other, ought to blaze in ſecret, or inwardly, as much as outwardly, or in Appearance.

7. A Wolf ſnuffing up the Wind, and prowling about after his Prey. *I live by nightly Theft.* An Emblem of—

A Thief.

A Pilferer deſcry'd in ſome dark Corner,
Who there had lodg'd with miſchievous Intent,
To rob and ravage at the Hour of Reſt,
And do a Midnight Murder.——

8. A Wolf, and Sheep feeding near him, looking ſlyly, and ſeeming to watch his Opportunity to ſeize on, and

and worry ſome of them. *Beware of yourſelves.* An Emblem of—

Caution; more eſpecially ſignifying, that, in Time of Danger, we ought to be diligently upon our Guard, leaſt the Devil, of whom the Wolf is a ſignificant Emblem, ſhould ſeize on, and worry us at unawares.

9. A Book ſhut.

A Virtue hidden, or not uſed,
Is either Sloth, or Grace abuſed.

An Emblem that—

According to the Proverb, *A Book ſhut is but a Block*; and that we ſhould not hide, or wrap our *Talent up in a Napkin*, but freely expoſe and communicate whatever good Things indulgent Heaven has ſhowered down upon us.

10. A Tye-Wig. *Uſe makes that ornamental, which was once ſcandalous.* An Emblem of—

The Prevalency of Cuſtom, and how greatly we are influenced by it. Time was, when a falſe Head of Hair, like a falſe Conſcience, was the greateſt Scandal imaginable.

11. A Wolf: It is looked upon in ſeveral Paſſages of Scripture as an Emblem of—

The Devil; being by Nature cruel and malicious, ſubtle and deſigning, remarkable for all ill Qualities, lurking about in ſecret Places, prowling about in the Night, (in the Time of Adverſity) to ſeize on and worry poor, innocent Lambs; righteous Lambs, that by Chance are ſtraying from the Folds.

12. A Book open. *Whatever Heaven has beſtowed upon me, I freely impart.* An Emblem of—

An open and generous Diſpoſition, freely imparting ſuch Talents as it has been bleſſed with.

13. A Wolf with its Tail clapt between his Legs. An Emblem of—

A bad Conſcience, accuſing its Owner of audacious Deeds.

As when the Wolf has torn a Bullock's Hide
At unawares, or ranch'd a Shepherd's Side;
Conſcious of his audacious Deed, he flies,
And claps his quiv'ring Tail between his Thighs.

14. A Snuff-Box. An Emblem of—

Benevolence and Generoſity; Snuff being like Heaven, generally open to all. Thus ought our Hearts and Purſes to be alſo to ſuch as are in Want. But our Benefactions are not to be beſtowed, like Snuff, in pitiful Pinches, but according to our Abilities, and the Exigencies of our Fellow Creatures, in bountiful Handfuls, like the kind and indulgent Hand of Heaven.

15. A Wolf looking fiercely, and ſtanding with its Tail erect. *I fear nothing.* An Emblem of—

Hardineſs, and a Vice-ſteel'd Heart, which Fear nor Shame cannot abaſh; of a wicked and preſumptuous Sinner, paſt Grace, and the Favour of the Higheſt.

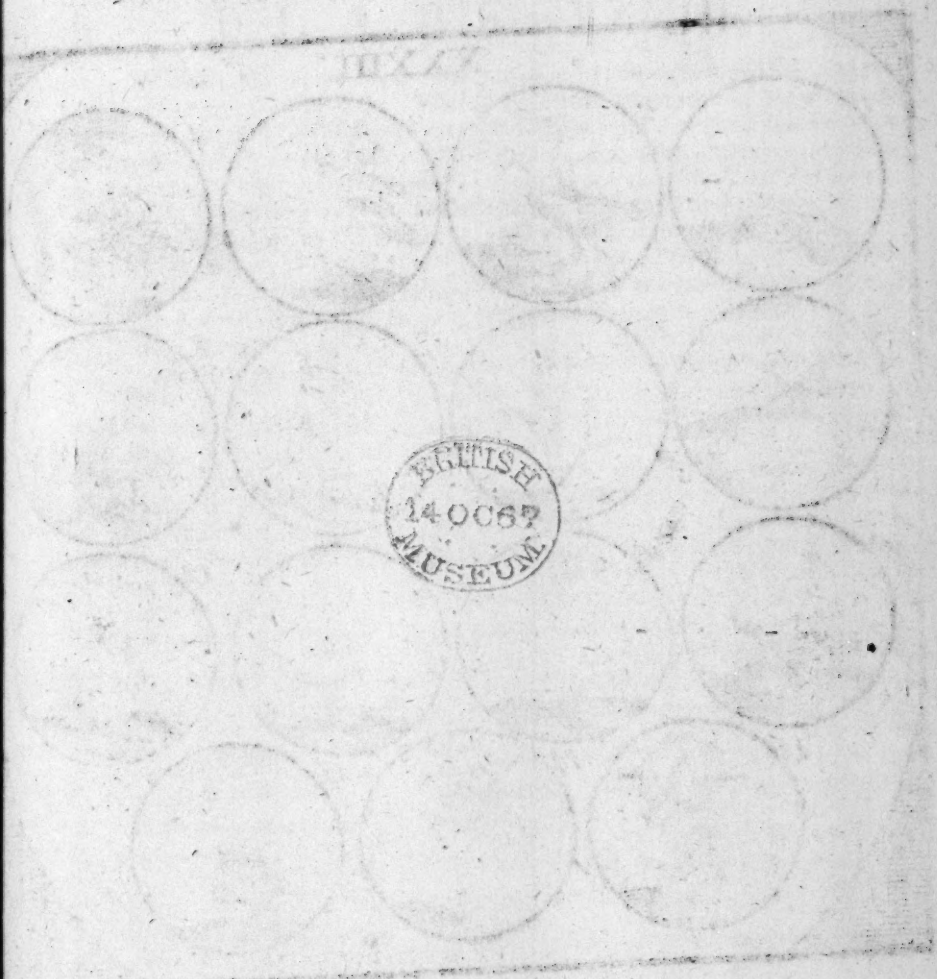
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PLATE XXXIII.

1. AN Ant. *Go to the Ant, thou Sluggard, and be wiſe.* Well may we be directed to the Ant, that Emblem of provident Induſtry; and tho' we are not that indolent Wretch, a Sluggard, yet where is the Man that has no Occaſion to be taught a prudent Forecaſt.

The little Drudge does trot about and ſweat,
Nor will he ſtrait devour, all he can get;
But in his temperate Mouth, carries it home,
A Stock for Winter, which he knows muſt come.

2. One Stork carrying another upon his Back. An Emblem of—

Piety; the greateſt of Piety; the Son ſuccouring his aged Parent in Neceſſity; for which Reaſon this Bird has acquired the noble Epithet of *Pious*. Several Authors, among whom *Pliny*, St. *Ambroſe*, and *Ol. Mag.* relate many wonderful Things of this filial Love, this Return of paternal Care. But it may not be proper to enquire ſo ſtrictly into the Validity of theſe Aſſertions, leaſt we loſe the Advantage of ſuch beneficial Leſſons, of ſuch exemplary Patterns.

As Storks or Cranes, for they are often confounded from their Similitude, live to a great Age, and, by reaſon thereof, have their Limbs greatly infeebled, their Bodies almoſt bare of Feathers, no ways capacitated to get their own Food, nor remove from Place to Place according to their Nature, being Birds of Paſſage, their Young are reported piouſly to aſſiſt them in all theſe Circumſtances, covering them with their Wings, fitting their aged Plumes, and nouriſhing them with the Warmth of their Bodies, bringing them Proviſions in their Beaks, and even tranſporting them from Place to Place, either on their Backs, or ſupporting them with their Wings. Worthy Examples theſe of the Returns of filial Love and Gratitude, highly commendable, well worthy our moſt ſerious Imitation; and if theſe Returns are undoubtedly due to our natural Parent, what to our eternal, heavenly Parent, the kindeſt of all Fathers, ſincereſt and beſt of all Friends.

3. A Crane flying, and carrying a Stone in its Claws. An Emblem of—

Prudence; the Crane flying high, and a long way over high Mountains, and vaſt Tracts of Land and Sea, is prudently, reported how truly we won't aſſert, to make uſe of this Stratagem, of carrying a Stone in its Foot, leſt it ſhould, by its Lightneſs, be too much born away, or diſturbed, by the Storms and Tempeſts it may meet with. A good moral Emblem to the pious Chriſtian, to balance and poize himſelf with the Word of God, that Stone, that Rock of Defence againſt temporal Storms and Calamities.

4. A Nightingale. The wakeful Bird,

Sings darkling, and in the ſhadieſt Covert
Tunes her nocturnal Note. [*bid*,

An Emblem of—

The Joys of Retirement, loſt to the Mind that is ever in a Croud, and dares not, or delights not, to retire into itſelf. Are we charmed with the

Nightingale's Song? Do we wiſh to have it nearer, and hear it oftner? O! let us ſeek a renewed Heart, and a reſigned Will; a Conſcience that whiſpers Peace, and Paſſions that are tuned by Grace; then ſhall we never want a Melody in our own Breaſts, far more muſically pleaſing than ſweet *Philomela*'s ſweeteſt Strains.

5. A Sparrow. *I'm for a ſhort Life, and a merry one.* An Emblem of—

Wantonneſs; being a very luſtful and libidinous Bird, upon which Account *Pliny* tells us it never lives above a Summer.—A good Leſſon this to the Luſtful and Voluptuous, who, by that means, will aſſuredly cut themſelves off in the Summer of their Life.

6. A Tulip; a Flower of beautiful Colours, but of no Smell. An Emblem that—

Beauty without Virtue, is like a fine Flower without Smell; but of ſmall Worth or intrinſic Value.

7. A Painter's Tablet prepared for painting. *I am ready for all Things.* An Emblem of—

The Mind of an Infant at preſent, void of any Ideas or Impreſſions, but ready to take what the Painter or Tutor ſhall pleaſe to lay on; which give not a tranſient or ſuperficial Tincture only to our firſt Appearance in Life, but moſt commonly lay the Ground of our whole future Conduct, and even in ſome Meaſure of our future State.

8. A Lion. See Plate XI. N°. 2. 7. and 9. See Appendix, N°. 2.

9. A Hand holding a Scepter. *From God alone.* An Emblem that—

All Power is from God alone.

The King his Power from God receives,
For he alone the Scepter gives.

10. A Foot-Ball mounted in the Air.

When to ſuppreſs us Men intend,
They make us higher to aſcend.
When Balls againſt the Stones are hardeſt thrown,
Then higheſt up into the Air they fly;
So when Men hurl us with moſt Fury down,
We hopeful are to be advanc'd thereby;
And when they ſmite us quite unto the Ground,
Then up to Heaven we truſt we ſhall rebound.

11. A Lion's Tail, and hinder Part. The Tail bent in ſign of Anger. *Not without Terror.* An Emblem that—

The Back, that is, even the Shadow of the Couragious is enough to intimidate and frighten.

12. A Lion aſleep. See Plate XI. N°. 1. See Appendix, N°. 3.

13. A Lion's Hide hung up. An Emblem of—

Mortality; that the Brave and Noble, the Virtuous and the Good, muſt all at laſt undergo the ſame Fate.

14. A Lilly; a beautiful Flower of great Fragrance. An Emblem of—

Intrinſic Worth, where Beauty and Goodneſs, and other valuable Qualities are united.

15. A Lion's Head crown'd. *Courage deſerves a Crown.* An Emblem that—

The Lion, as the moſt couragious of all the Beaſts, is the King thereof.

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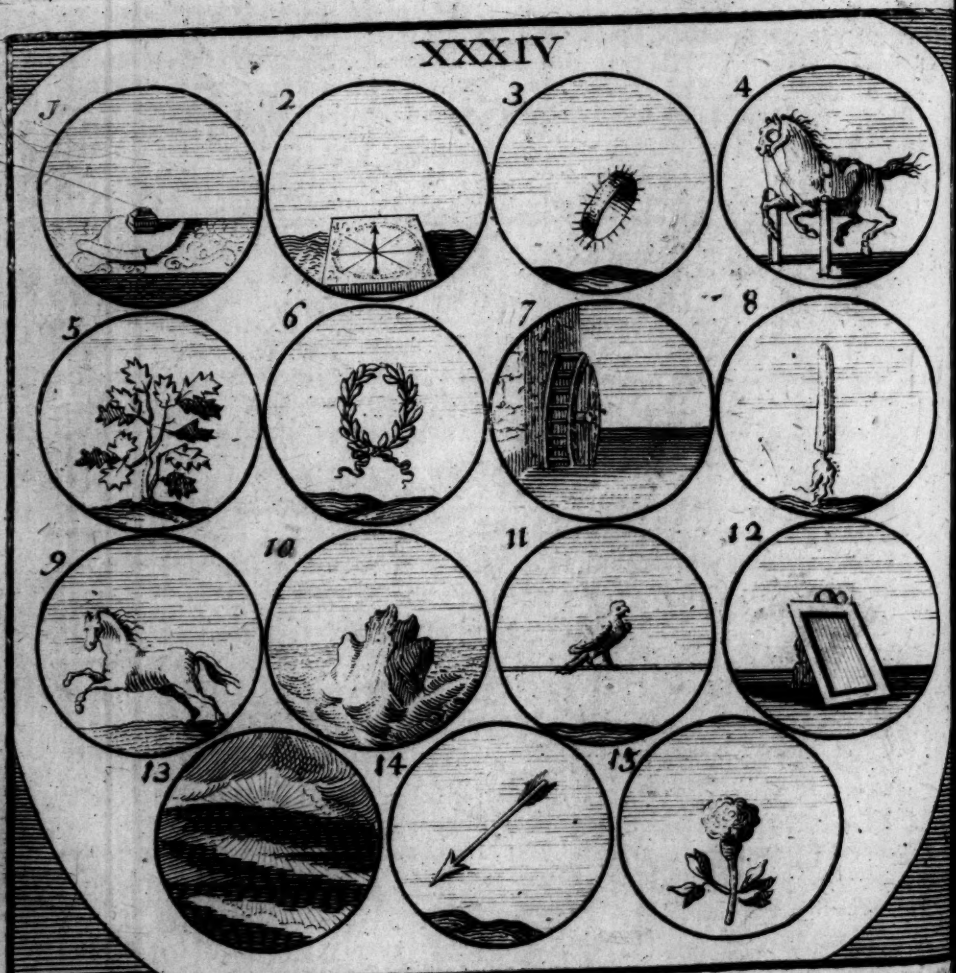
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PLATE XXXIV.

1. A Diamond. *Bright, yet Durable.* An Emblem of—

True Virtue; which, while it ſhines, and delights with its vivifying Rays the Eyes of the Beholders, is at the ſame Time permanent and laſting, keeps its Luſtre to the laſt, and ſuffers no Diminution by Time or Age.

2. A Compaſs. *A ſure Guide to the wiſh'd for Haven.*

A moral Emblem this; as the Sea-faring Man attends this *unerring Directory* with conſtant Regard, ſo ſhould the unerring Word of God direct us; to that alone if we pay a conſtant Regard, it will be to us a ſure Guide to the wiſh'd for Haven of eternal Felicity.

3. A Dog's Collar. See Appendix, N°. 4.

4. A managed Horſe tied to two Poſts in the Manger. *Art improves us.* An Emblem of—

The Advantages ariſing from Inſtruction and Education, by which we are improved, and made of Uſe and Service to Society.

5. A Thiſtle. *Nobody reviles or injures me without being puniſhed.* The Badge and Motto of the Knights of the Thiſtle. An Emblem that—

He that meddles or interferes in troubleſome Affairs will not come off free.

6. A Crown of Laurel. See Plate XLVIII. N°. 13. Ap. N°. 5.

7. A Wheel of a Mill in the Water. *While it is moved itſelf it moves others.* An Emblem of—

The Affairs of the World, in continual Movement and Rotation, one Thing ſtill moving and puſhing forward another; but God alone is the firſt Mover, who put the whole Machine in Motion, and by whoſe Goodneſs that orderly Succeſſion and Chain of Movements is ſtill continued for our Preſervation.

8. A Torch reverſed, and expiring, *My Nouriſhment is my Bane.* An Emblem of—

The improper Uſe we are too apt to make of Things, when, either by uſing them too freely, or improperly, we ſubvert the principal Deſign for which they were at firſt intended.

The Wax thus feeds and quenches Flame,
So Love gives Honour; Love gives Shame.

9. A wild Horſe running about wantonly

wantonly in great Diſorder, with his Mane waving. *I have not felt the Bit, or the Bridle,* An Emblem of—

The unbridled Liberty and lawleſs Reſtraint of untaught Youth, who have never known the Benefits ariſing from Inſtruction and Education; on which Account they are of no Uſe or Service to Society, but rather troubleſome and detrimental. *Shakeſpear* makes a Horſe broke looſe an Emblem of—

Contention, thus;

——*Contention, like, a Horſe*
Full high of feeding madly hath broke looſe,
And bears down all before him.

10. A Rock in the Midſt of the Sea. *Immoveable, and ſtill the ſame.* An Emblem that—

Virtue is as immoveable as a Rock, remains ſtill the ſame, and baffles and laughs at the vain Efforts of Envy and Detraction.

Virtue, a ſolid Rock, by Seas incloſed,
To raging Winds and roaring Waves oppoſed;
From his proud Summit looking down diſdains
Their empty Menace, and unmov'd remains.

10. A Faulcon upon a Perch. *I am bound to conquer.* An Emblem that—

As the Faulcon is bound, is tyed by the Leg when carried about by the Faulconer, yet is looſed at the Game; ſo ſhould we, if neceſſary to ſome good or great End, reſign our Freedom willingly, and without murmuring.

12. A Looking-glaſs. *It ſhews Spots, but magnifieth not.* An Emblem of a true Friend, who will ſhew us our Faults without Exaggeration.

13. A Sun covered with Clouds. *He is concealed while he prepares his Thunder.* An Emblem of—

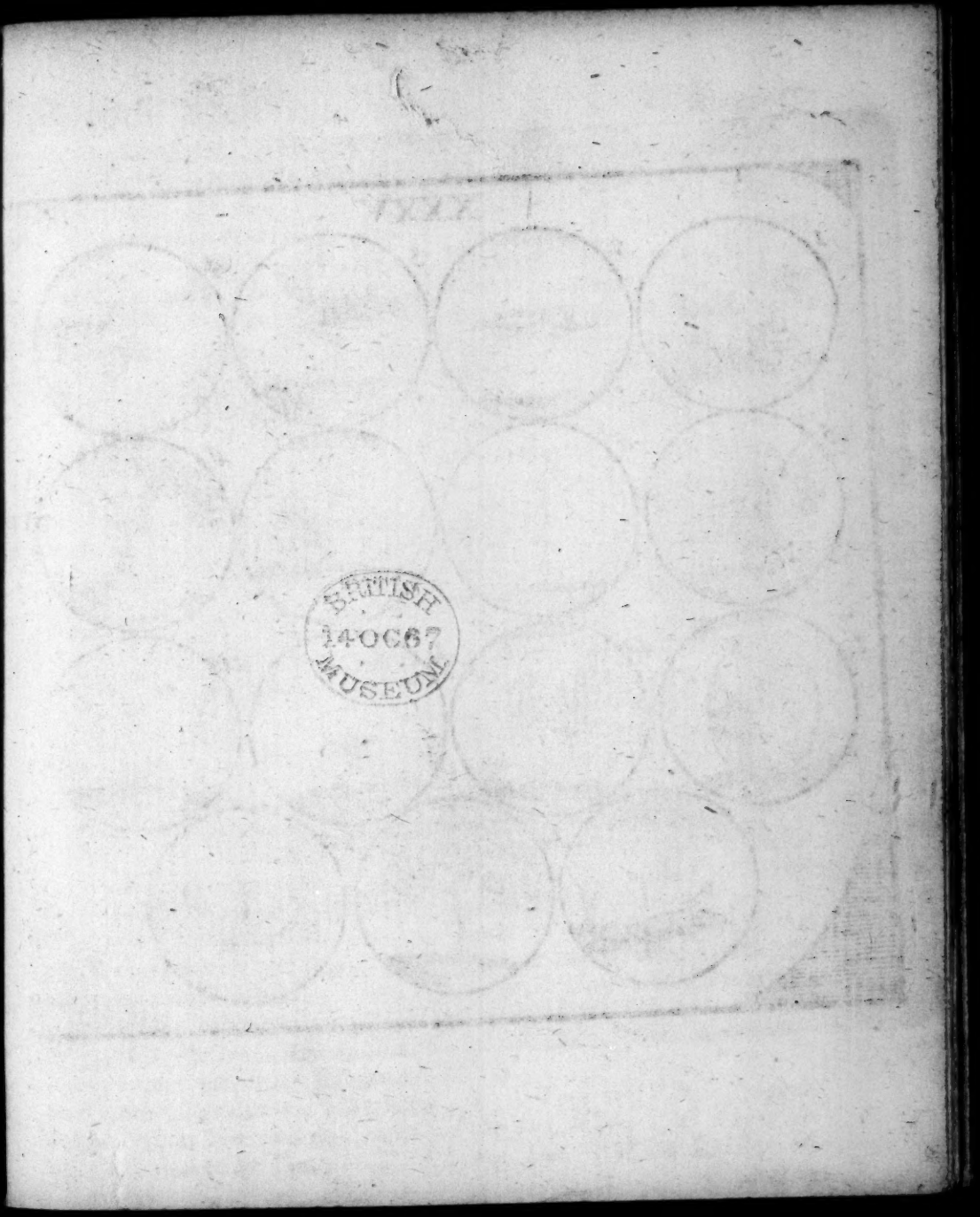
The Divine Power enraged, who prepares his Deſtruction for the Wicked in ſecret, which burſts upon them ſuddenly, unſeen and unthought of by them.

14. An Arrow falling, with its Point towards the Earth. *My Courſe is almoſt finiſhed.* An Emblem of—

The Ebb, or Decline of Life, when our Courſe is nigh finiſhed, and we haſtily draw towards that Earth from whence we took our Riſe.

15. A Flower in full Bloom. *Now is my Time.* An Emblem of--

The Bloom of Life, when all our Faculties are in their Prime, yet but little more laſting than the blooming Flower; and when, if we are not ſuddenly crop'd, we ſhall quickly feel our Honours and our Glories fade, and Infirmity and old Age lay their cold and withering Hand upon us.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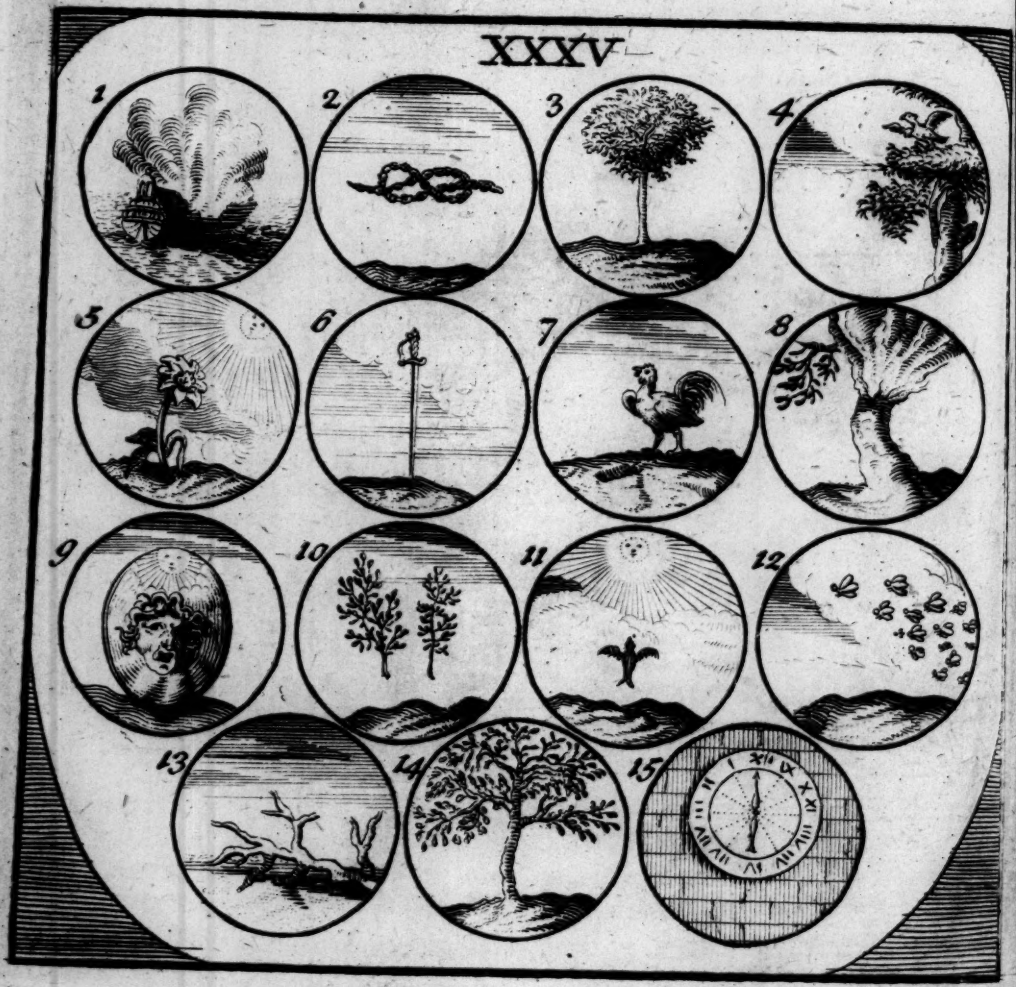

PLATE XXXV.

1. A Fireſhip on fire. *It threatens Miſchief to others, but fears none itſelf.*

The kindled Vengeance rears its dreadful Head,
And all around Ætnean Terrors ſpread.

An Emblem of—

Terror and Miſchief to its Adverſaries.

2. A Knot in a Chord. See Appendix, N°. 4.

3. A ſtrait and tall Tree with a goodly Head. *I have throve well, and taken a deep and ſpreading Root, who ſhall pluck me up?* An Emblem of—

God's Favour and Protection, by which alone we thrive; who being our Friend, and ourſelves well rooted in Works of Grace, who can injure us?

4. A young Eagle, or Eaglet, beginning to fly from its Neſt.

The hardy youthful Offspring
Forſake the Neſt, to try his tender Pinions
In the wide untracted Air.

Virtue conſiſts not in Age. An Emblem that—

A Child, a Babe of Grace, is often wiſer in ſaving Truths, in Things of everlaſting Moment, and takes a bolder and a higher Flight, than he whoſe Locks are ſilver'd over by Time.

5. A Sun-Flower and the Sun. *I ſhall ever incline to you.* In the Morning it preſents its golden Boſom to the Eaſt, at Noon points upwards to the middle Sky, in the Evening follows its attractive Influence to the Weſt. A moral Emblem this, that we ſhould all be Sun Flowers, be Heliotropes to the Sun of Righteouſneſs; let our Paſſions riſe and fall, take this Courſe or that as his Word determines, as his holy Example guides.

6 A Sword, with the Point ſtuck in the Ground. *Give me the Laurels.* An Emblem of—

Victory and Peace; the Point being in the Ground, ſhews us that its Work is done; that, having fought a good Fight, it has gain'd the Victory; that the End of it is Peace. A moral Emblem this alſo, that the pious Chriſtian having fought a good Fight, and gained the Victory, his End is Peace, he retires to Earth, to the Grave in Peace, and expects the Laurels, a Crown of Immortality, as his Reward.

7. A Cock. See Appendix, N°. 6.

8. A Tree on Fire. *I give Light and Warmth to others to my own Detriment.* An Emblem of

Charity and Benevolence, which we ought to adminiſter to others ſometimes to our Detriment.

9. The Shield of *Pallas*, with the *Gorgon Meduſa*'s Head in it; the Sight of which was mortal, and turned into Stones thoſe who looked on it. *Behold it not.* A moral Emblem this, that we ſhould not behold, but turn our Eyes away from Vice and Iniquity, leaſt we ſhould be hardened thro' the Deceitfulnefs of Sin, and as it were converted into Stone.

10. A Branch of Laurel, and a Branch of Myrrh. *One is the Recompence for the other.* An Emblem that—

Good Things, Things of real Worth and Value, will always be the Concomitants and Rewards of each other. The Branch of Laurel was the Recompence or Reward of Virtue; the Branch of Myrrh, tho' we do not find that Crowns were made of it, yet it was made uſe of on Triumphs and joyful Occaſions, to perfume and ornament ſuch as were graced with the triumphal Crowns of Laurel. Myrtle was indeed uſed for the leſſer Triumph, or Ovation, but not Myrrh.

11. A Swallow flying towards the Sun. *I am invited by its kindly Influence.* An Emblem that—

The kind Regard and Influence of Friends are inviting and pleaſing to us, on which Account we are in ſome meaſure excuſable, if we are more ready to dwell with, and comply with ſuch as are more agreeable to our Nature and Conſtitution.

12. A Swarm of Bees. *We follow our Leader.* An Emblem of—

Love and Obedience. Thus *Shakeſpear:*

Be bold in us, we'll follow where thou lead'ſt,
Like ſlinging Bees in hotteſt Summer Day,
Led by their Maſter to the flower'd Field.

13. A Branch of Coral out of the Water. See Appendix, N°. 7.

14. A Luxuriant Tree that ſeems to want pruning, being loaded with Wood. *My own Offspring are my Ruin.* An Emblem of—

Bad and unruly Children, who often bring their Parents aged Locks with Sorrow to the Grave. Thus *Shakeſpear:*

Go bind thou up yon dangling Apricocks,
Which, like unruly Children, make their Sire
Stoop with Oppreſſion of their prodigal
Weight:
Give ſome Supportance to the bending
Twigs,
——And, like an Executioner,
Cut off the Heads of too faſt growing Sprays,
That look too lofty in our Commonwealth.

15. A Dial of a Clock. *Time flies faſt away.* An Emblem that—

Therefore we ought to make the beſt Uſe of the preſent Hours.

How faſt it ſlides even they are alſo
taught,
(Too late perhaps) who never kept in
thought
Their ending Day; but always did preſume,
Or largely hope upon the Time to come.
The preſent Hours then thankfully enjoy,
And honeſtly and uſefully employ.

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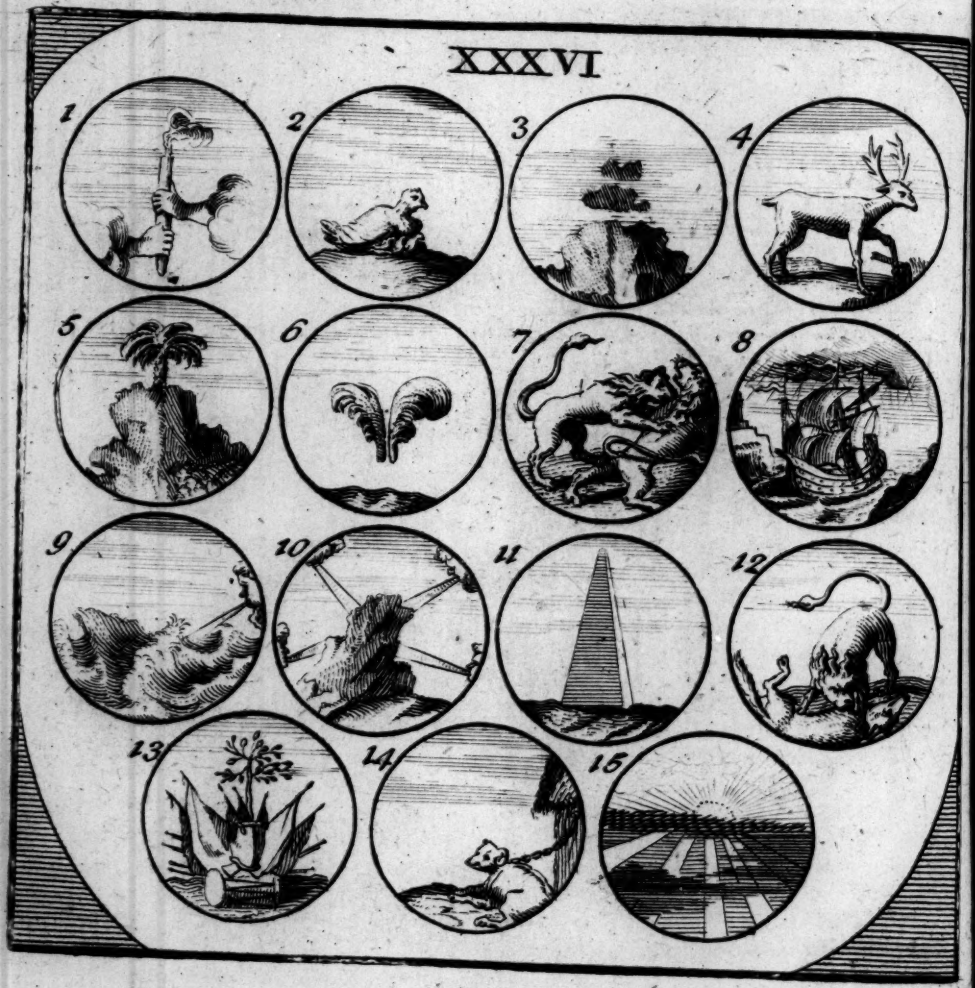
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PLATE XXXVI.

1. A Flambeau held by two Hands. *One Flame is common to both.* An Emblem of--

Mutual Love.

They beſt enjoy their Heart's Deſire
In whom Love kindles mutual Fire.

2. A Hen covering her Brood under her Wings. See Appendix, N°. 8.

3. A Mountain, whoſe Top is above the Clouds. *'Tis beyond the Reach of Tempeſts.* An Emblem of—

The pious Soul exalted by Virtue, Religion and Grace, above the groveling Concerns of the World, the anxious Cares and Troubles of which are Storms and Tempeſts, dangerous and deſtructive to many, beyond whoſe Reach the heavenly minded ſoar.

As lofty Hills o'er pendant Clouds ariſe,
And rear their Heads amidſt contiguous Skies,
Enjoy ſerene uninterrupted Day,
And floating Tempeſts all beneath ſurvey;
Thus Souls high ſoaring, only Calms can know,
While Thunder, Storm and Tempeſt reign below.

4. A Hart diſcovering a Snare with its Foot. *Deceit is obvious to the Cautious.* An Emblem that-

Treachery is eaſily diſcovered by the Wary under all Diſguiſes.

5. A Palm-Tree upon a Rock. *I riſe by Difficulties,* An Emblem of—

Conſtant Virtue, which ſurmounts all Difficulties, tho' more and greater than the Palm growing on the Rock, which however are not ſmall, as the Palm-Tree loves a moiſt Situation, and grows better by the Water-ſide.

6. Two Oſtrich Feathers almoſt joined together. *We want nothing to unite us,* An Emblem that—

Equality of Age and Strength, and Similitude of Morals and Manners, are the beſt and ſureſt Bands either in Love or Friendſhip.

Prov. *Like to like, and* Nan *for* Nicholas.

7. One Lion engaging with another. *Spare the Humble, but ſubdue the Proud.* An Emblem of-

Magnanimity, peculiar to this generous Beaſt, which ſeldom fights but when provoked, and then only with ſuch as reſiſt, and are its equal; at once exerciſing Awe and Clemency, ſubduing thoſe that reſiſt, and ſparing thoſe that humble themſelves. A moral Emblem this of the Power and Clemency of God, which ſubdueth and deſtroyeth the

the Proud, but ſpareth the Humble and Meek.

8. A Ship, &c. See Appendix, N°. 9.

9. The Sea troubled by the Wind. *I riſe higher by Adverſity.* An Emblem that—

Adverſity is not in itſelf ſuch an Evil as it is generally imagined; that it is inflicted upon us by the Almighty for wiſe Ends; and, if born by us with a Chriſtian-like Reſignation and Patience, will, in the End, turn out to our Advantage, and raiſe us higher than we were before.

They paſs thro' many Storms and Streights,
Who riſe to any glorious Heights.

10. A Rock attacked by the Winds.

The more contrary Winds do blow,
The greater Virtue's Praiſe will grow.

An Emblem of—

The Immobility and Stedfaſtneſs of Virtue and Innocence.

Thus fares the Man whom Virtue Beacon like
Has fix'd upon the Hill of Eminence;
At him the Tempeſts of mad Envy ſtrike,
And rage againſt his Rock of Innocence.

11. A Pyramid. *My Baſe is fix'd to Earth, but my better Part, my Top, regards the Heavens.* An Emblem that—

Tho' our Body is fixed here to the Earth, yet ſhould our better, our ſuperior Part, our Soul, have a conſtant Regard to Heaven; hither ſhould its Views, hither ſhould its Regard, like the Top of the Pyramid, be conſtantly directed.

12. A Lion killing a Fox. *Virtue overcomes Treachery.* The Fox being an Emblem of Deceitfulneſs, Cunning, or Treachery; the Lion of Virtue, and an open Generoſity; on which Account he is ſaid to bear an inveterate Hatred to Foxes, Apes and Wolves, all Creatures of a deceitful and treacherous Nature.

13. A Pile, or Trophy of Arms, out of which riſes an Olive. An Emblem that—

A true and ſolid Peace can only ariſe, only be eſtabliſhed by Arms, that is, by Victory, and triumphant Trophies. Thus the Man that gets the Victory over himſelf, that conquers his unruly Paſſions, from thoſe Trophies will find a never fading Olive Branch ariſe, everlaſting Quietneſs, and Aſſurance for ever.

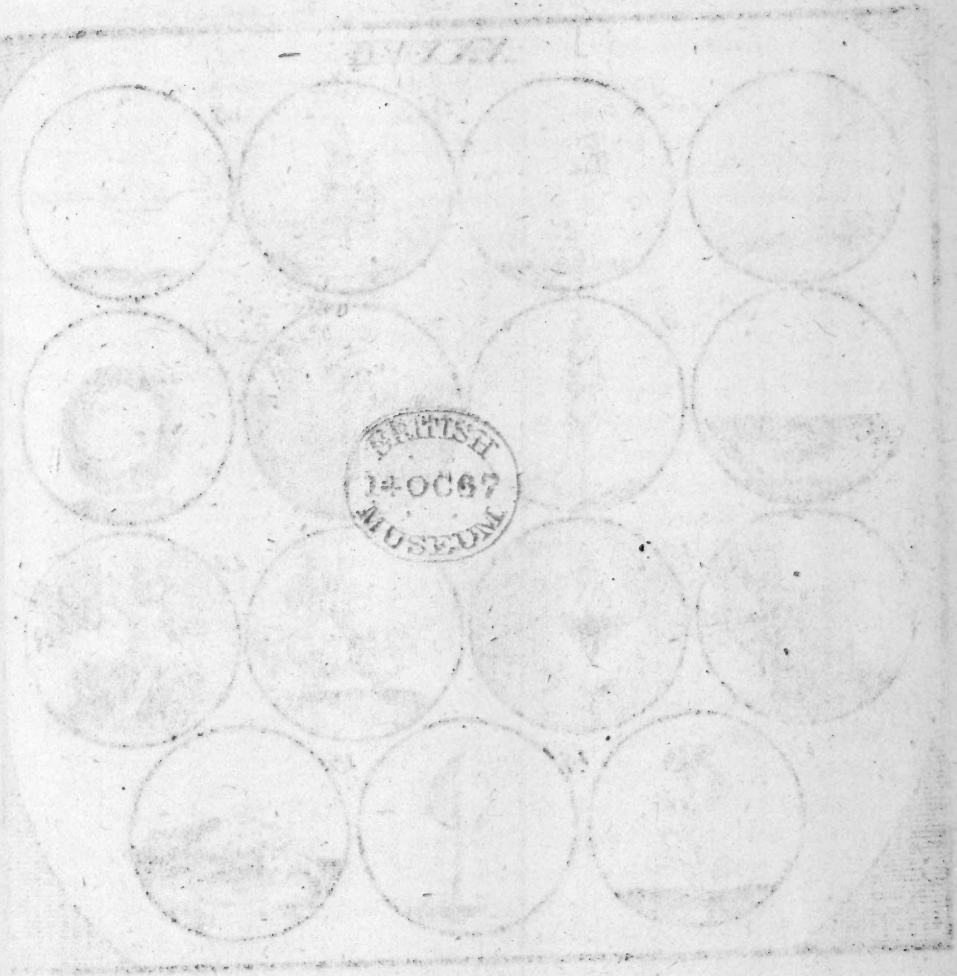
14. A Dog made faſt by a Chain. *I am only tied up to be looſed upon an Enemy.* An Emblem of—

The Wrath of the Almighty only for a little while chain'd up, to be let looſe upon the Wicked. *Shakeſpear* makes it an Image of Authority.

"Thou haſt ſeen a Farmer's Dog "bark at a Beggar, and the Creature "run from the Cur? there thou "mighteſt behold the great Image of "Authority; a Dog's obeyed in Of-"fice."

15. The Sun ſetting upon the Sea. *The Sun is ſtill beautiful, tho' ready to ſet.* An Emblem that—

The Good and Virtuous, however diſtreſſed and ſinking, as it were under Misfortunes, are ſtill worthy Objects of Praiſe and Admiration, and will one Day riſe again with Glory and Honour.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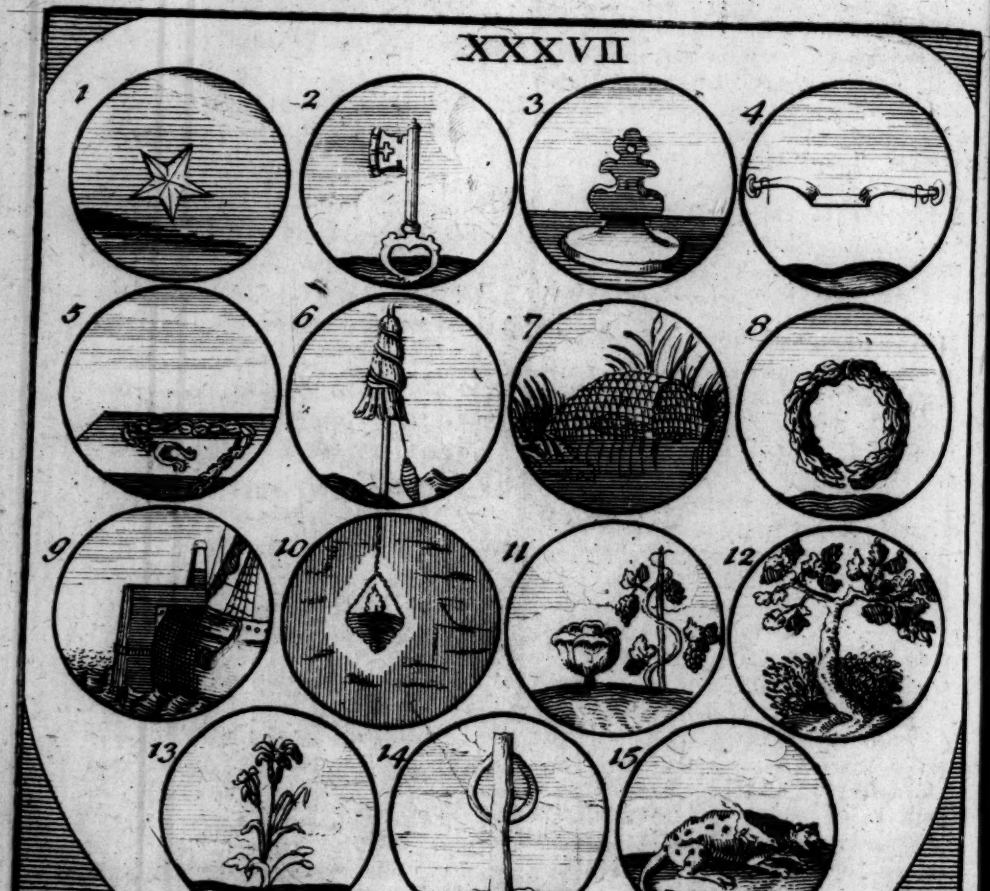
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PLATE XXXVII.

1. A Single Star. The Polar Star; how often has this beamed bright Intelligence on the Sailor, and conducted the Keel to its desired Haven! In early Ages those that went down to the Sea in Ships, and occupied their Business in great Waters, had scarce any other *sure Guide* for their wandering Vessel. Such, only much *clearer* in its *Light*, and much *surer* in its Direction, is the *Holy Word* of GOD to those Myriads of intellectual Beings, who are bound for the eternal Shores, and imbarked in a Vessel of frail Flesh, and are to pass the Waves of the perilous World.

2. A Key. *What is shut, let no one attempt to open by Force.* An Emblem against—

Prying too narrowly into, or too strictly scrutinizing upon, the wonderful Effects of Nature, or the Mysteries of Religion or Faith; both which are *locked* up from us, while under this Veil of Flesh, but shall be opened to us by the *Key* of Grace.

3. A Seal. See Appendix, N°. 10.

4. A Yoak. See Appendix, N°. 11.

5. A Handcuff and a Chain. *For those that deserve me.* An Emblem that—

Punishments, Chains and Imprisonment are due to such as do evil, while Crowns of Glory and Trophies of Honour are the Rewards of those that delight in virtuous and good Actions.

6. A Spindle and a Thread hanging at a Distaff. *I am easily broke.* An Emblem of—

The Uncertainty and Precariousness of human Life, shewing us by how tender a Thread we hang, how easily we are cut off. The Spider's most attenuated Thread is Cord, is Cable to Man's tender Tie or earthly Bliss, it breaks at every Breeze.

7. A Net with Fish in it. *We are suddenly and unexpectedly caught.* An Emblem of—

The Deceitfulness of Life, which is subject to a thousand Accidents. So that the Preacher's Observation is verified; *Man knoweth not his Time as the Fishes that are taken in an evil Net.* So are the Sons of Men snared in an evil Time, when it cometh suddenly upon them.

8. A Garland. *To all that persevere.* An Emblem that—

No Man should live or walk in

Doubt, as if God's Grace were not ſtretched out to all.

The proffer'd Garland, who begins,
And perſeveres, moſt ſurely wins;
Take Courage then ſince this is ſo,
Faint not in Heart, tho' you be ſlow;
Who creeps until the Race be done,
As ſurely wins as thoſe that run.
This Gift on none will God confer,
But only thoſe that perſevere.

9. A Rudder of a Ship. *Unleſs I ſteer aright, all's wrong.* An Emblem of—

The Miniſterial Charge, or the great Force and Authority of thoſe who are to be our Guides, and ſet and direct us in the right Way. If they go wrong, if they ſteer amiſs, conſequently the Bulk, the whole Body, cannot go right.

10. A Lamp burning. *The Commandment is a Lamp.* An Emblem of—

God, or of his Word, who enlightens, directs and comforts his People, or by his Word affords Direction and Comfort in all Doubts, Difficulties and Diſtreſſes: *For thou art my Lamp, O Lord, and will lighten my Darkneſs. Thy Word is a Lamp unto my Feet, and a Light unto my Paths.*

11. A Cabbage growing near a Vine. *It is a Remedy againſt Intemperance.*

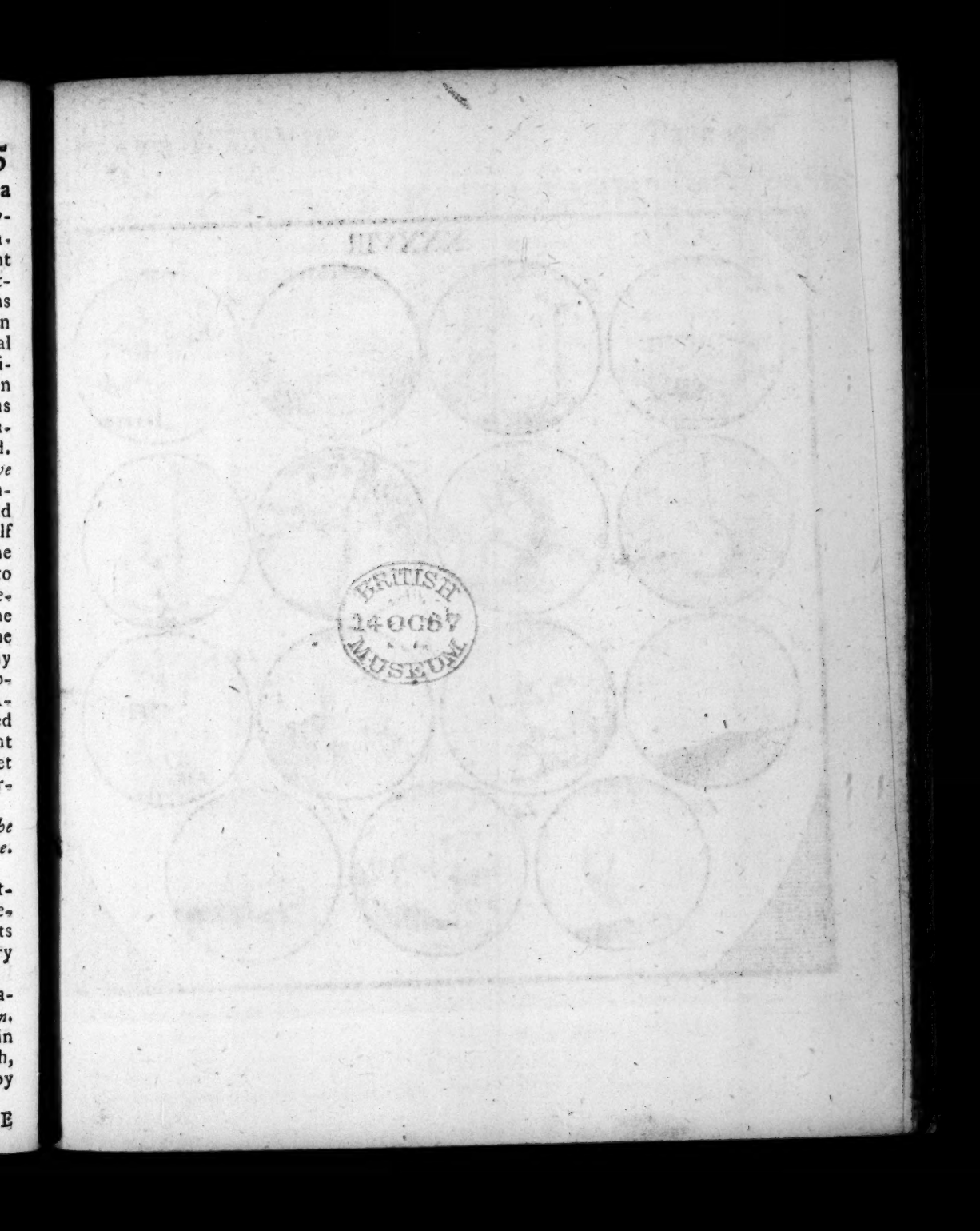
12. A Fig-tree growing over a Buſh of Rue, *Your bitter Neighbourhood makes my Fruit the ſweeter.* Naturaliſts ſay, that Plants of different Natures planted near each other, attract ſuch different Juices only, as would rather hurt, or vitiate, than improve their Neigbour. A moral Emblem this, That the Holy, by living near the Wicked, only ſtrengthen themſelves more in their virtuous Courſes, by being Witneſs to the Sinfulneſs and Depravity of the Wicked.

13. A Lilly. *We toil not, neither do we ſpin, yet are we finely arrayed.* An Emblem or Caution againſt being fond and oſtentatious of Dreſs. Trick thyſelf up in all the gay Attire that the Shuttle or Needle can produce, yet to the Mortification of thy Vanity, every diſcerning Eye would give the Preferencee to theſe Beauties of the Ground. Scorn then to borrow thy Recommendation from a neat Diſpoſition of Threads, and a curious Arrangement of Colours; be cloathed with Humility, wear the Ornament of a meek and quiet Spirit, and let all thy Endowments be of the immortal Kind.

14. A Paviour's Rammer. *The higher it is lifted, the greater the Force.* An Emblem that—

The higher the avenging or threatning Arm is lifted, the longer it is delayed in coming down, the greater its Force, the more redoubled its Fury on the Stubborn and Hard-hearted.

15. A Panther ſtrangled by a Weaſel. *Deſpiſe none tho' ever ſo mean.* An Emblem againſt Pride, and vain Dependance on our own Strength, the Mighty being often deſtroyed by little and even deſpicable Means.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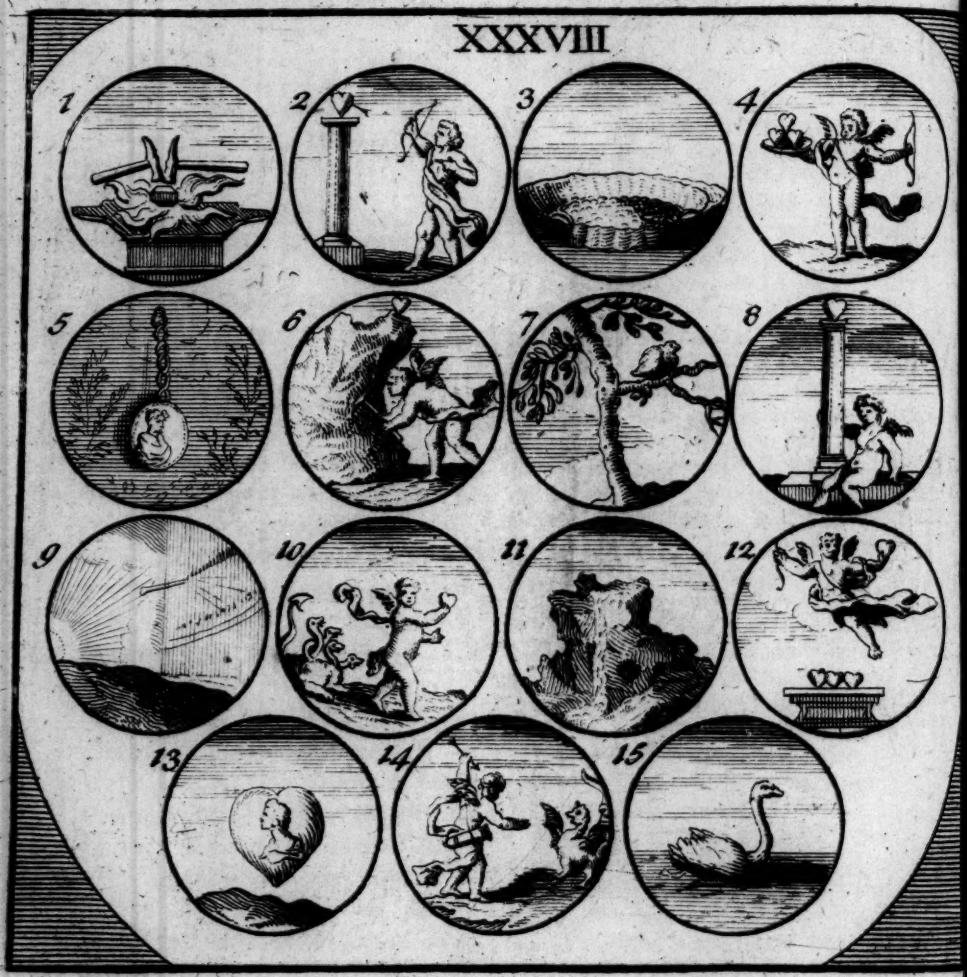
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PLATE XXXVIII.

1. A Diamond upon a Fire with Hammers upon it. *Theſe hurt me not.* An Emblem of—

Patience and *Long-ſuffering*, which will not be offended with Injuries; but, after the fierceſt Trials and Perſecution, ſtill retaineth its native Luſtre and Brightneſs.

Virtue will always firm abide,
Whatever Sufferings it betide.

2. A Heart ſet upon a high Pillar, ſhot through by Love. *I am not out of his Reach,* An Emblem that—

None ſhould vainly imagine themſelves out of the Reach of the Arrows of Love, nor depend too much on their own Strength and Power.

3. A Corn Fan. *I reject the bad.* An Emblem of—

Judgment or Diſcretion, by which, ſuch as are ſound, good and worthy, are ſeparated from the huſky and unſound Chaff, the Good from the Bad, the Godly from the Wicked.

4. Love holding three Hearts. *Take the moſt faithful.* An Emblem that—

In the Choice of Hearts we ought to be wary, not taking that which comes firſt to Hand, but when, by repeated Trials and Experience, we have found one faithful, to fix on that alone.

5. A Picture hanging to a Chain. *I am chained.* An Emblem of—

Conſtancy in Love, that the Picture, or Repreſentation of the Object beloved, and that alone ſhould be chained and rivetted to us.

6. A Heart upon the Top of a Rock, which *Cupid* is undermining, *By Force or Cunning.* An Emblem againſt Security, too much Self dependance in Love Affairs. Signifying, tho' we are placed on a Rock, yet without Care and Prudence, we ſhall be undermined by that ſubtle Invader.

7. A Dove upon a Bough. See Plate LV. N°. 15.

8. A Cupid ſitting at the Bottom of a Column, on the Top of which is a Heart. *I wait with Patience.* AnEmblem of—

Conſtancy; that no Pains, no Watchings, no Trouble are too much for the Conſtant and Faithful to undergo, while they have any Hopes of one Day obtaining the beloved Object.

9. A

9. A Sun-Dial and the Sun ſetting.

That ſolar Shadow, as it meaſures Life,
It Life reſembles too: Life ſpeeds away
From Point to Point, tho' ſeeming to ſtand ſtill.
The cunning Fugitive is ſwift by Stealth
Too ſubtle in his Movement to be ſeen,
Yet ſoon Man's Hour is up, and we are gone.

10. Love carrying a Heart away from a Figure with ſeveral Heads, and a pointed Tail with a Sting in it, meant as a Symbol of Envy and Detraction. *Spite of Envy.* An Emblem that—

True Love, in Spite of Malice, Envy und Detraction, will in Triumph bear away its Beloved.

11. A Fountain iſſuing out of a Rock. *Who turned the Flint into a Fountain of Water.* The Rock from whence the *Iſraelites* were ſupplied with Water is an Emblem of it. As the Apoſtle obſerves, 1 *Cor.* x. 4. *They drank of that ſpiritual Rock that followed them, and that Rock was Chriſt.* Believers have their ſpiritual Refreſhments from Chriſt, as the thirſty *Iſraelites* were refreſhed with the Waters that guſhed out of the Rock in the Wilderneſs.

12. Love flying away with one Heart which he has choſe out of many. *I deſire but one.* An Emblem that—

One Heart well choſen is ſufficient, and ought to ſatisfy every one.

13. A Heart with a Picture engraven upon it. *This Impreſſion will laſt as long as I live.* An Emblem that—

What is engraved upon the Heart is laſting, is the beſt and moſt permanent Monument we can leave. A Memorial engraved on the Heart, and in the Breaſts of ſurviving Friends, far exceeds, for Beauty and Duration, one of Braſs or Marble. The Spouſe in *Canticles* wiſhes *to be ſet as a Seal upon her Beloved's Heart*; that is, that ſhe might be engraven upon the Tables of his Heart, that his Mind and Heart might be conſtantly ſet upon her.

14. Love fighting a Dragon. *True Love is able to overcome all Things.* An Emblem that—

Love fears no Dangers, is invincible, making even the Coward bold.

15. A Swan ſwimming. *I make a fine Appearance.* Swans are ſometimes looked upon as Emblems of Hypocrites, becauſe they have fine Wings, and yet can ſcarce raiſe themſelves above the Earth, ſo that they are of no Uſe to them; beſides, the Feathers of a Swan are white to Perfection, but their Fleſh is very black, as are the Hypocrites, appearing outwardly very virtuous, and being inwardly very wicked.

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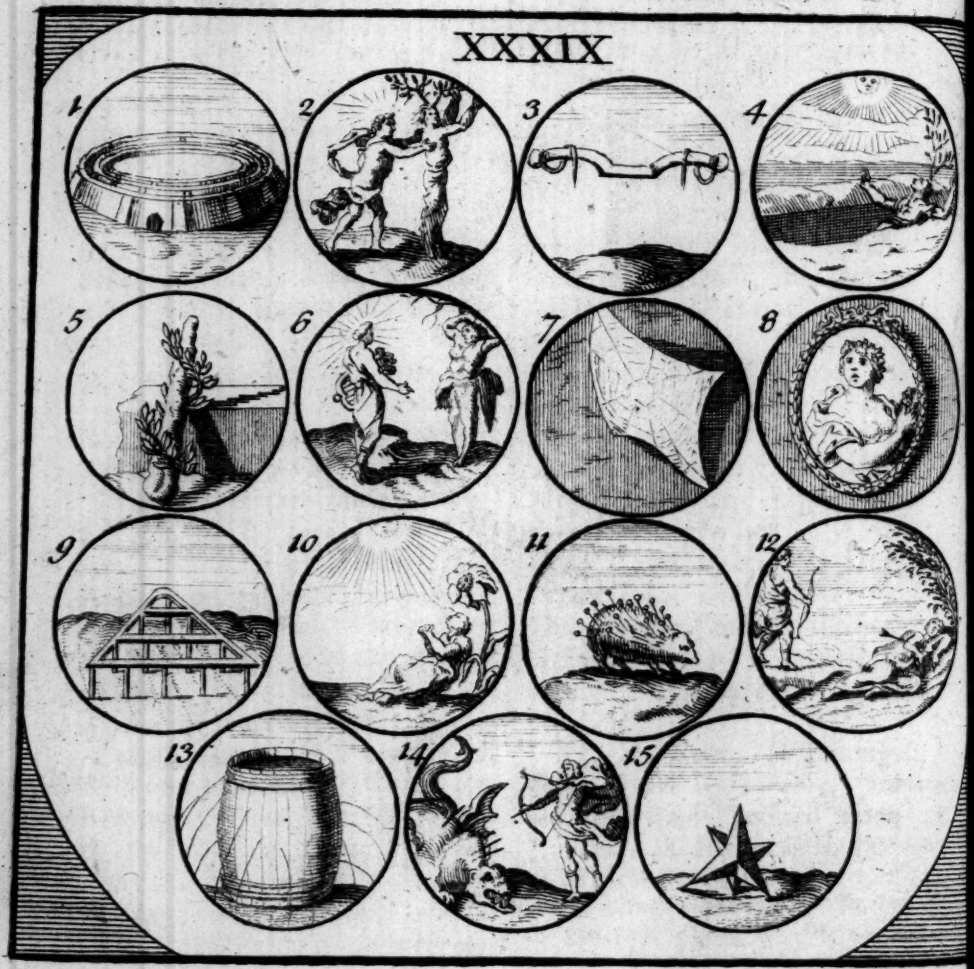
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PLATE XXXIX.

1. A Labyrinth, a Place full of Turnings and Windings, ſo contrived, that it is very difficult to get out again. An Emblem of—

Intricacies and Difficulties of Sin, in which, if we are once ſhut up, we ſhall find it a moſt difficult Labyrinth to get out of, nothing but the Clue of Grace being able to guide us out again.

2 A Repreſentation of the Heathen Fable of *Apollo* and the Virgin *Daphne*, ſo famous for her Modeſty, with whom *Apollo* fell deſperately in Love, but ſhe flying from him to preſerve her Chaſtity, was ſtopt in her Flight by a River, and there, on its Banks, by her Prayers, when he was juſt ready to lay hold on her, transform'd her into a Laurel or Bay Tree, the moſt chaſte of Trees, which is never corrupted with the Violence of Heat or Cold, but remains always flouriſhing, always pure. An Emblem alſo of the great Regard we ought to have to our Chaſtity, and the Divine Aſſiſtance we may expect on ſuch Occaſions, if our Prayers are ſincere.

3. A Yoke. See Plate LIV. N°. 6.

4. A Repreſentation of the Heathen Fable of *Apollo* (the Sun) and *Leucothoe*, who, for loſing her Chaſtity to *Apollo*, was immediately ordered by her Father (not able to bear the Diſgrace) to be buried, as a Puniſhment for her Crime, in which Emblem we may ſee the ſad Effects of liſtening to unlawful Love.—*Apollo*, however is ſaid to have taken Pity upon her, and changed her into a Frankincenſe Tree, which, in the Emblem, is ſprouting out of her Head.—The Meaning of the whole Fable, however, is only this, That *Orchamus*, her Father, King of *Perſia*, was the firſt that planted in his Kingdom the Frankincenſe Tree, called *Leucothoe*; which being an aromatic Drug, fond of the Sun, and very much uſed in Phyſic, of which *Apollo* was the Inventor, ſhe is ſaid to have yielded up her Chaſtity to him, and the Jealouſy of *Clyte*, the Sun-flower, who is ſaid to have diſcovered the Amour, becauſe the Sun-flower is a Plant equally fond of the Sun, and according to Naturaliſts kills the Frankincenſe Tree. See *Fig.* X.

5, *Hercules* his Club wreathed round with Olives. *This I have purchaſed.* An Emblem that—

Honours and Renown are only to be won by brave Actions; the Olive Garland was given among the *Greeks* to thoſe who came off victorious at the Olympic Games inſtituted by *Hercules*.

6. A Repreſentation of the Heathen Fable of *Apollo*, the God of Muſic, and *Marſyas*, who challenged him to a Trial of Skill on the Flute, whom *A-*

pollo overcame, the Muſes being Judges, and then ſtead him alive for his Preſumption; againſt which Vice, and high Conceit of ourſelves, and our own Abilities, this is intended as an Emblem.

7. A Spider's Web. *Of ſmall Force.* An Emblem of—

Weak Reſolutions, which every Wind will blow away, every Blaſt break or diſconcert, and the ſlighteſt Attempts entirely break thro' and demoliſh.

8. The Picture of a beautiful Woman decked with Flowers. *Such I was once.* An Emblem of—

The Frailty of human Things, external Beauty eſpecially. When Death, that great Leveller, robs the Fair of all their Beauties, what a Veil of Horror is ſpread over the once beautiful Face. Let our Care then be to deck our Minds with heavenly Virtues, this will heighten the Lovelineſs of the fineſt Set of Features, theſe Flowers will not wither or be tarniſhed by Time, but open continually into richer Beauties, and flouriſh for ever.

9. A Harrow. See Appendix, N°. 12.

10. The Repreſentation of the Heathen Fable of the Sun, and the Nymph *Clyte*, who, thro' Spite and Rage, diſcovered the Amour of *Leucothoe* to her Father. See N°. 4. for which *Apollo* deſpiſes and hates her. who pines away and languiſhes for Love of him, and is at laſt changed into a Sunflower, ſtill retaining its Fondneſs for the Sun. In this Emblem we may properly behold the Reward and Regard paid to treacherous Informers; tho' the Treaſon is loved, the Traitor is hated.

11. A Hedge-hog having Fruit ſtuck upon his Briſtles. *Good Management is a large Revenue.* An Emblem of—

Provident Care; the Hedge-hog being by Naturaliſts ſaid to roul itſelf over Fruit, which ſticking to its Briſtles it goes loaded home, and hoards them up as a Proviſion for the Winter.

12. The Repreſentation of the Heathen Fable of *Coronis*. A Nymph beloved by *Apollo*, and killed by him with an Arrow, for her Infidelity to him. An Emblem of—

The Reward of Infidelity.

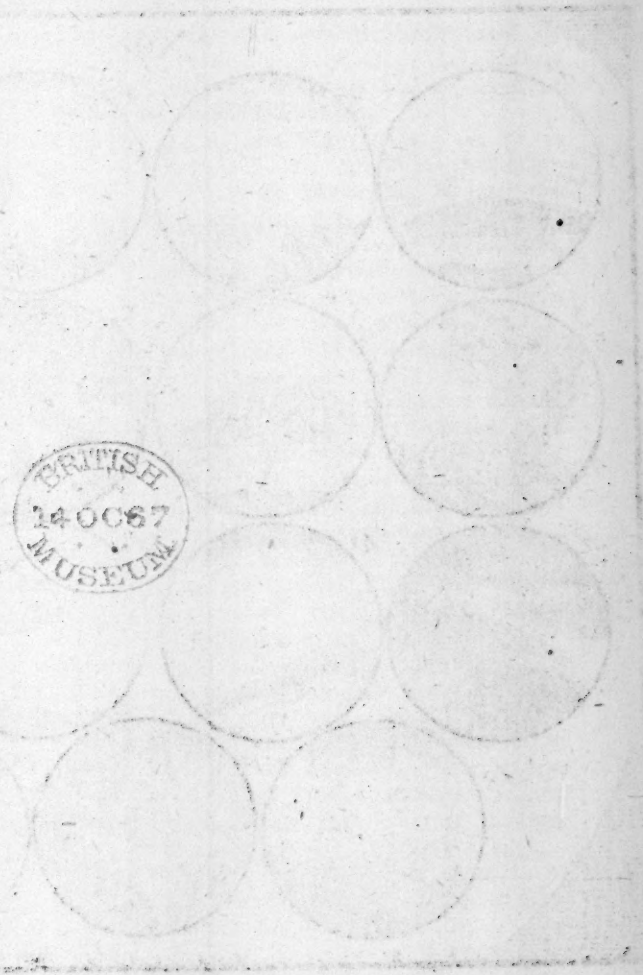
13. A Veſſel full of Holes, from which the Water iſſues out in ſeveral Places. *I can retain nothing.* An Emblem of—

A Babler, a vain and idle Prater, who can retain nothing, but utters all he knows.

14. A Repreſentation of *Apollo* killing the Serpent *Python* with his Arrows, being only a philoſophical Emblem, ſignifying,—that the Heat of the Sun diſſipated thoſe Monſters, thoſe bad Exhalations, which the ſtagnated Waters of the Deluge had produced; and on this Account the Apothecaries, who by their Art and Remedies are to diſſipate Diſeaſes and Diſtempers, have taken this Fable for their Arms.

15. A Caltrop, or Galtrop, an Inſtrument of War with ſix Points, which, let it fall which Way it will, always has one Point uppermoſt. It is thrown in the Way to prevent the near Approach of the Enemy. An Emblem of—

Vice, which always lays ſome Impediment, ſome Stumbling-Block in our Way in our Approach to Virtue and Goodneſs.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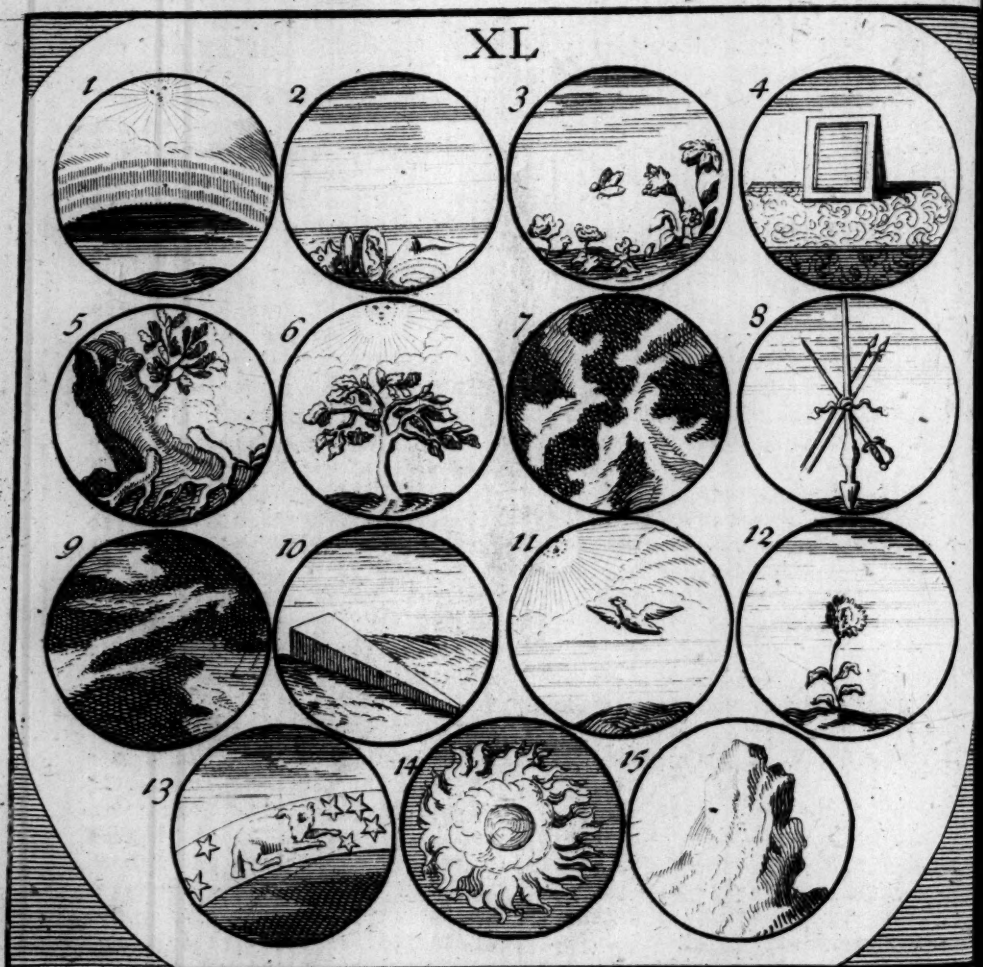
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PLATE XL.

1. A Rainbow, the Token or Emblem of God's Covenant in the Cloud, which tho' naturally a Sign of Rain, as there can be no Rainbow without Rain in ſome Place, yet was turned into an Aſſurance, a Pledge of everlaſting Fidelity of God's infinite Mercy and Love towards Mankind, that there ſhould be no more ſuch overflowing Rains as then had been.

2. A Seal. An Emblem of—

Our Sanctification, in which are the following emblematical Circumſtances; 1. The Letter written, or Matter to be ſealed, is every good Chriſtian. 2. The Wax appointed to be ſealed, is every relenting Heart of Man apt to take any Impreſſion. 3. The Sealer is the Holy Ghoſt. 4. The Seal itſelf is the Word of God, which being applied to the Heart, makes an Impreſſion upon it. 5. The Sealing, the impreſſive Action, is the Act of applying the Word of God, whether Precept or Promiſe, by the Holy Ghoſt within, by the Miniſter without, to the Hearer. 6. The Print or Image of the Seal left in the Wax, is the Knowledge, Faith and Love of that Truth which God originally hath in himſelf, and his Word from him, and now Man hath the true Image thereof in himſelf.

3. A Bee upon a Parterre of Flowers. *I only make Choice of the beſt.* An Emblem of—

A good Scholar, who, among the great Variety of Books, like the Bee in the Garden of Flowers, only makes uſe of ſuch as contain the richeſt Sweets and nobleſt Spoils; and by extracting and collecting their hidden Treaſures, enriches himſelf without impoveriſhing others.

4. A Looking-glaſs. *I am of no Uſe to the Blind.* An Emblem that—

The moſt ſerviceable Hints, the moſt faithful Admonitions, are entirely loſt and thrown away upon thoſe that are internally blind.—Blind to their own Follies and Vices, blind to good Examples, blind to the Advices of their beſt Friends and trueſt Counſellors.—How blind, how totally blind muſt ſuch as deſpiſe and make no Uſe of ſuch Looking-glaſſes, ſuch faithful Admonitors be? Far more worthy Objects of our Chriſtian Pity, they who have loſt the Light of Virtue and Reaſon, than they who have only loſt the Light of the Day, whoſe State, tho' deplorable, indulgent Heaven generally recompenſes by other wonderful Gifts and Faculties.

5. A Trunk of a Tree, out of which only one ſmall Branch ſprings afreſh. *My Hope is renewed.* An Emblem of—

The Meſſiah, who was born of the Royal Houſe of *David*, when it was in a forlorn and contemptible Condition, like a Tree whereof nothing was left but the Stump; a Rod, a righteous Branch ſhall come forth of the Stem of *Jeſſe*. In general an Emblem of Children or Poſterity.

6. The Sun over a Tree full of Leaves. *The Winter is paſt.* An Emblem of—

The Return of Summer, or a Seaſon of Proſperity, after a Winter of Adverſity and Diſconſolateneſs.

7. Lightning

7. Lightning burſting from a Cloud. *Tremble and beware.* An Emblem of—

The Divine Vengeance and Power of the offended Deity, who ſends his Shafts abroad thro' the guilty World. Let then the Guilty *tremble and beware*; beware, not by fooliſhly thinking to avoid it, but by repenting of, and forſaking their evil Ways; for,

Walls within Walls cannot their Paſſage bar,
No more than unoppoſing liquid Air.

8. A Stand of different Arms. They are all alike Inſtruments of Death, and Emblems of Deſtruction.

9. Lightning breaking from a Cloud. *Not without Divine Permiſſion.* An Emblem of—

The Divine Regard, who ſuffers not his Meſſengers of Wrath to go forth at Random, with a boundleſs Liberty, each reſiſtleſs inevitable Shaft being directed by his unerring Hand, without whoſe Intermiſſion they cannot ſinge a Hair of our Heads.

10. A Pyramid overthrown. See Appendix, N°. 13.

11. An Eagle flying towards the Sun. *My Deſire is not after earthly Things.* An Emblem of—

A divine and heavenly Mind, winging its Flight towards Heaven, raiſed by contemplating on Virtue, Religion, and the Goodneſs and Mercies of the beneficent Author of all Things, above the periſhing Concerns of this World.

12. A Sun-flower drooping, having no Sun to chear it. *Thy Rays alone ſuſtain me.* An Emblem of—

A forlorn and forſaken Lover, or rather of one indeed forlorn, on whom the Rays of Righteouſneſs ſhines not.

13. The Circle of the Zodiac, with the Sign Aries the Ram. *I begin the happy Seaſons of the Year.* An Emblem of—

The Spring, it being at that Time the Sun enters that Sign; which Seaſon was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of the firſt Animal that is uſually brought forth at that particular Period, that is to ſay, the Lamb, or its Parent, Ram.

14. A Sphere of Fire. An Emblem of—

Pure heavenly, elemental Fire,
That reſts within its proper Sphere
Of Flames that toward Heaven aſpire,
And rage at being fetter'd here.

15. A very high Mountain. *That I may be beheld.* An Emblem of—

That Height and Eminence to which Virtue is raiſed, that it may be the more conſpicuous, and better beheld by the gazing World; being as a Beacon or Land-mark to point out the Way to the Reſt of Mankind. In this Senſe we find the Church of God compared to a very high Mountain.

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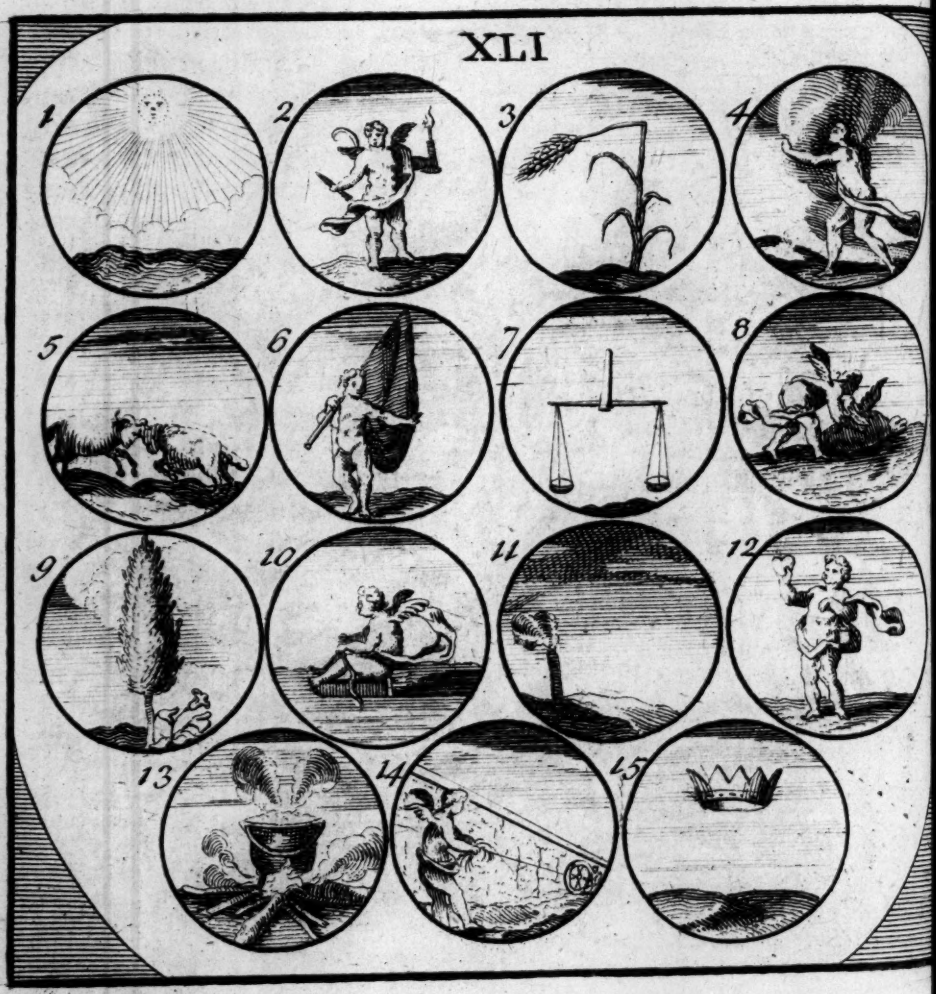
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PLATE XLI.

1. THE Sun ſhining in full Power and Glory. See Plate LII. N°. 12.

2. Love holding a burning Torch in one Hand, his Quiver in the other, and his Bow ſtrung at his Back. *My Arrows are now uſeleſs.* An Emblem that—

When the Flames of Love are once kindled, when his Torch is once lighted, his Bow and Arrows then are uſeleſs.

3. An Ear of Wheat, the Stalk broken. *My own Weight is my Ruin.* An Emblem that—

Too much Proſperity may be ſometimes the greateſt Evil that could befall us. Thus, a plentiful Fortune often feeds, and adds Fuel to a thouſand Vices that would otherwiſe have been ſtarved and crampt in their Birth, "and the Things that ſhould have "been for their Health, are to "them an Occaſion of falling."

4. A Man catching at, or embracing a Cloud. An Emblem of—

The vain, deluſive Joys that Men are ſo eager to catch at and embrace, which flee away ſwifter than the Clouds, and vaniſh into Air.—That he who vainly ſets his Heart upon, that eagerly endeavours to catch at or embrace ſolid Joys here below, will in the End find himſelf miſerably miſtaken; that he all along embraced an airy Cloud, an empty Shadow, inſtead of a Subſtance; vain, deluſive, imaginary Pleaſures, inſtead of real, ſubſtantial Joys; which only flow from the Conſciouſneſs of a Life well ſpent, according to the Dictates of Reaſon, Religion and Virtue.

5. Two Rams or Sheep playing together. *Our Leiſure and our Happineſs is from God.* An Emblem that—

God alone is the Fountain from whence flow all the Bleſſings we enjoy; and not only the human Race, but the whole Creation, is beholden to the ſame beneficent Hand for the Solace and Comforts of their Lives.

6. A Cupid, bearing a Standard on his Shoulders. *I will deſerve, or die.* An Emblem of—

Heroic virtuous Love.

For Love's not always of the vicious Kind,
But oft to virtuous Acts inflames the Mind;
To brave Atchievements ſpurs the narrow-ſoul'd,
Softens the Fierce, and makes the Coward bold.

7. A Pair of Scales. See Plate LIII. N°. 4.

8. Love adding Wings to a Turtle. *To aſſiſt her Flight.* An Emblem that—

Love encreaſes our Speed, and gives Wings, even to the moſt ſlow and tardy, to fly to the beloved Object.

9. A Violet growing at the Foot of a Cypreſs Tree. *I delight in Shade and Obſcurity.* An Emblem of—

Humility; thus in Retirement diſtributing its emiſſive Sweets, ſeeking rather to adminiſter Pleaſure, than to win Admiration. An expreſſive Emblem of thoſe modeſt Virtues, which delight to bloom in Obſcurity, and extend a cheering Influence to Multitudes, who are ſcarce acquainted with the Source of their Comforts. Motive, engaging Motive to that ever active Beneficence, which ſtays not for the Importunity of the Diſtreſſed, but even prevents them with the Bleſſings of its Goodneſs.

10. Love ſeated upon his Quiver, and paſſing the Water by the Help of his Robe for a Sail. *Love will find Means.*

An Emblem of—

The Stratagems, Artifice and Cunning of Love.

11. A Torch ſet in the Ground, almoſt burnt out. *My End draws near.* An Emblem of—

Old Age, and our approaching Diſſolution. How terrible an Approach, how ſhocking a Diſſolution to a Man, that has devoted himſelf to the Purſuit of preſent Satisfaction, and exerciſed no Concern for the never ending hereafter, now drawing near, when his Torch is almoſt burnt out, and the Evening of his Life is at Hand.

12. Love holding a Heart, *I poſſeſs all my Wiſhes.* An Emblem that—

Love being poſſeſſed of the Heart of the Beloved, wants nothing elſe to compleat its Happineſs.

13. Love ſpinning a Cord. *The farther I go off my Troubles encreaſe.* An Emblem that—

The greater the Diſtance from the Beloved, the greater the Troubles and Uneaſineſs.

14. A Cauldron boiling over upon a fierce Fire. An Emblem of—

A Mind teeming and boiling over with Rage and Fury, deforming the placid Image of its Creator, and involving the bright Rays of Reaſon in darkeſt Clouds.

So when with crackling Flames a Cauldron fries,
The bubbling Waters from the Bottom riſe;
Above the Brims they force their rapid Way,
Black Vapours climb aloft, and cloud the Day.

15. A Crown. *The Murderer of balmy Sleep and ſweet Repoſe.* An Emblem of

The ſharp Cares, and poignant Fatigues with which the Crown incircled Head is thorn'd.

Oh poliſh'd Perturbation, golden Care,
That keeps the Ports of Slumber open wide
To many a watchful Night; Oh Majeſty!
When thou doſt pinch thy Bearer, thou doſt ſit
Like a rich Armour worn in Heat of Day,
That ſcalds with Saf ty.

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XLII

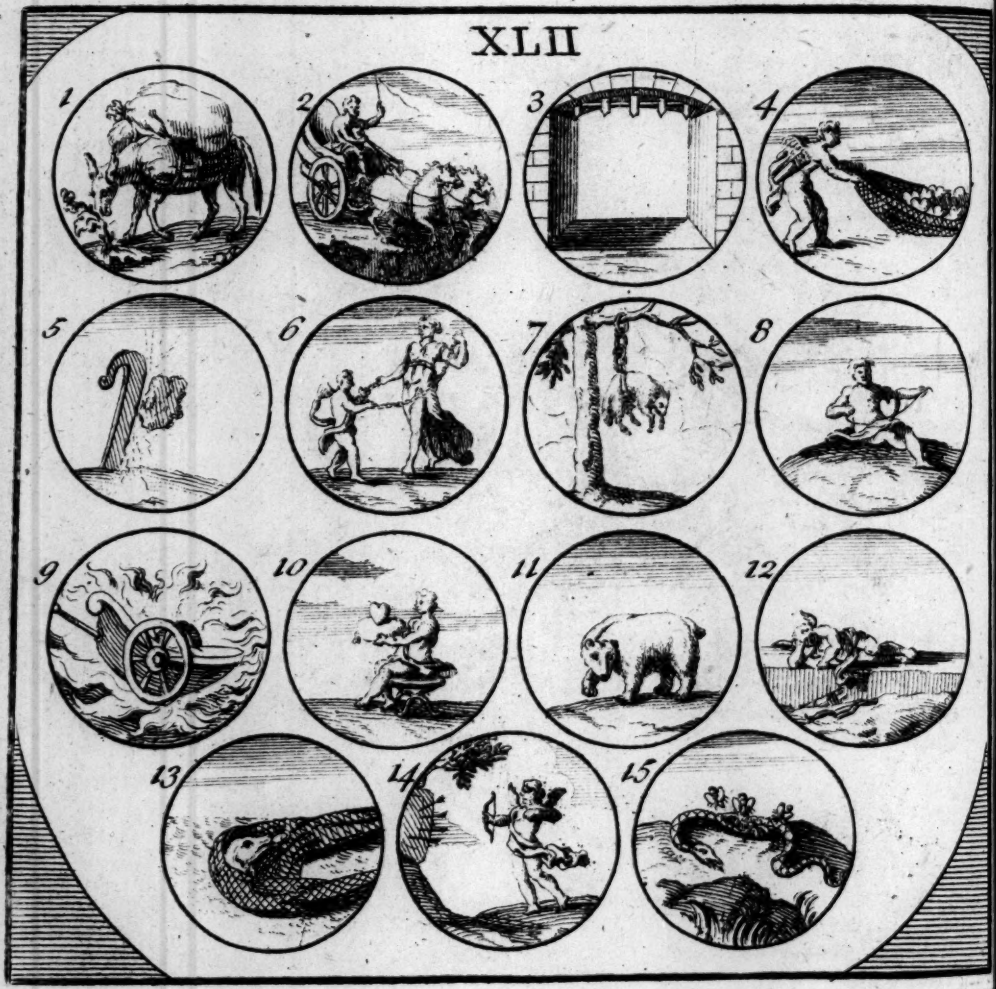

PLATE XLII.

1. AN Aſs loaden with Hay and Oats, and mumbling a Thiſtle. *Eat to live.* An Emblem of—

The Miſer, who while he abounds in, and has the choiceſt Dainties at Command, nevertheleſs, with an Aſs-like Stupidity, feeds upon nothing but the hardeſt Fare, and coarſeſt Victuals.

2. A Chariot hurried down a Precipice by two Horſes, and the Charioteer driving them on furiouſly. *Regardleſs.* An Emblem of--

Raſhneſs; properly ſignifying, that nothing ſhould be committed to his Care or Charge, who has not an abſolute Command over his Paſſions, but ſuffers himſelf, without Conſideration, to be carried away by them. This Emblem is partly taken from *Plato*, who compares the Soul of Man to a Charioteer, and its unruly Paſſions to mad Horſes.

3. A Portcullis; a Machine made uſe of in moſt fortified Places, and let down by Pullies in Time of War or Danger, in order to ſecure the Gates, and keep out the Enemy. An Emblem of—

Security; in a moral Senſe, of pious and good Reſolutions, with which the good Chriſtian ſhould ſecure himſelf, and ſtop the Entrance of the moſt dangerous and ſubtle of all Enemies.

4 Love drawing a Net full of Hearts. *None ſhall eſcape me.* An Emblem of—

The Difficulty of eſcaping the Snares of Love, and of the Succeſs with which his wily Endeavours are uſually crown'd.

5. A Flint and Steel ſtriking Fire. See Plate LVI. N°. 13.

6. Love receiving the Chains of a Woman. *I am hard, yet pleaſing.* An Emblem that—

The Chains of Love equally abound in *Pain* and *Pleaſure*, and are at beſt a pleaſing Pain.

7. The Golden Fleece hanging by a Chain. *It is a Reward worth the ſeeking after.* An Emblem that--

The Greatneſs of the Reward ſhould be an Incitement to the Diligence of our Endeavours and Purſuits. How diligent then ſhould our Endeavours and Purſuits be after Heaven, the greateſt of all Rewards?

8. An old Man endeavouring to faſten a Heart in a String. *Not without Difficulty.* An Emblem that—

Old

Old Age is not a Time for catching of Hearts.

9. A Burning Chariot, the Pole of which is mounted up towards Heaven, to ſhew that the Chariot mounts. *I go where Piety has conducted our Anceſtors.* An Emblem that—

It is thro' ardent and fiery Trials the Fathers have triumphantly been carried to Heaven.

10. Love holding a Heart upon a Pillow. *My Heart is at Eaſe.* An Emblem that—

Lovers ſhould do all in their Power [to give Eaſe and Tranquillity to the Heart of their Beloved.

11. A Bear. *Provoke me not.* An Emblem that—

People of the moſt quiet and peaceable Diſpoſitions may, by Provocation, be ſtirred up to Anger and Revenge. The Bear by Nature being of a quiet, heavy and lumpiſh Diſpoſition, yet, when ſtirr'd to Anger, moſt bold and daring, epecially the Female; to ſhew whoſe Fury when provok'd, particularly by being robbed of her Young. The Scripture ſays, *That the Lord will meet his Adverſaries, as a Bear robbed of her Whelps.*

12. A Cupid repoſing himſelf, his Bow and Arrows neglected. *What invigorates and feeds others, deſtroys me.* An Emblem that—

Repoſe or Inaction is an Enemy to Love, which muſt be kept alive by continual Exerciſe, and Sprightlineſs.

13. A Fiſh caught in a Net, holding a Ring in his Mouth. *Unexpected.* An Emblem that—

Good Fortune ſometimes pays unexpected Viſits; at ſuch Times and Seaſons when we leaſt expect her.

14. Love ſhooting many Arrows upon one Breaſt plate. *I ſhall conquer.* An Emblem that—

Love will not be reſiſted, and that nothing is able to withſtand its Force; the only Way to avoid it, is by Flight. *The Perſon that deliberates is loſt.*

15. Some Waſps feeding on a dead Serpent. *Poiſon encreaſes Poiſon.* An Emblem that—

Thoſe that are of a vicious and evil Nature, will ſtill be converſing and delighted with, ſuch as are of their own Natures, from whom they may imbibe ſtill more pernicious Faculties.

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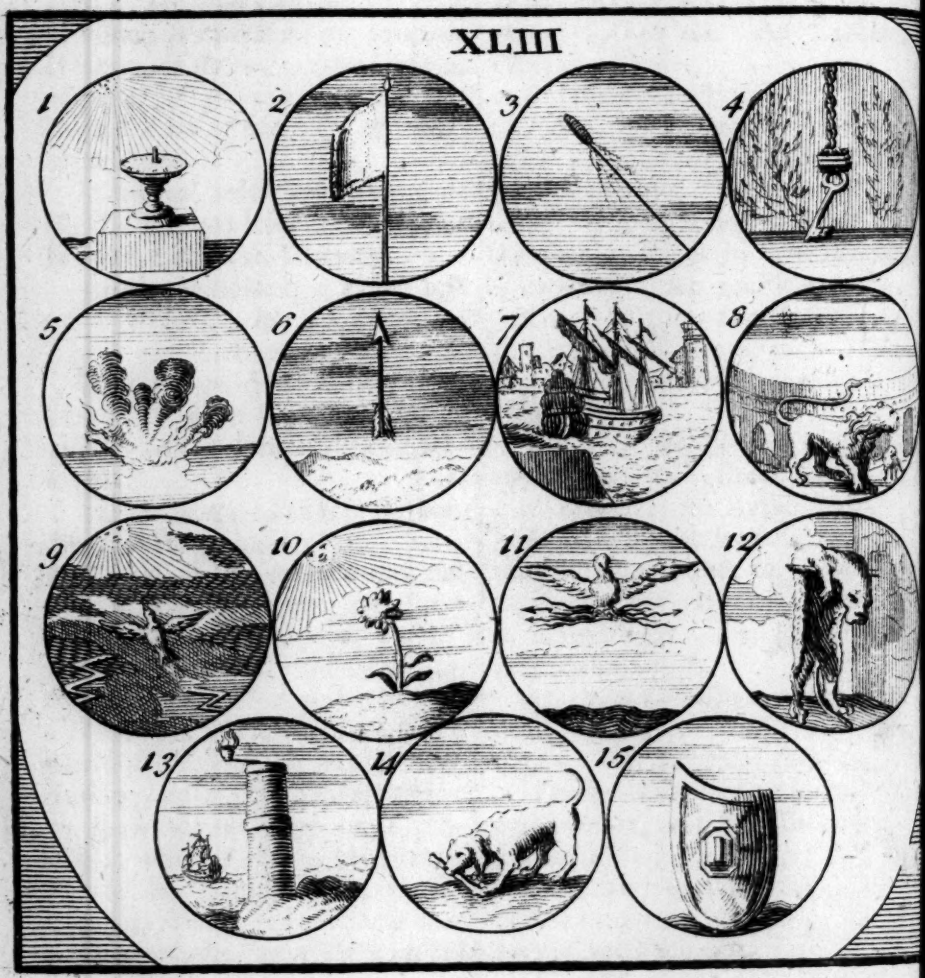
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PLATE XLIII.

1. A Sun-Dial, with the Sun ſhining upon it. *I am uſeleſs in the dark.* An Emblem that—

Unleſs our Actions are guided and enlightened by the Rays of the Sun of Righteouſneſs, they can be of no Uſe or Benefit either to ourſelves or others.

2. A Standard. *Where the Fates command.* An Emblem that—

It is the Duty of the military Man boldly to follow his Standard *wherever the Fates command*; thus alſo in the Chriſtian Warfare the Banner of Chriſt is alſo bravely to be followed, eſpouſed and defended thro' all Dangers and Difficulties.

3. A Sky-Rocket mounting in the Air. *My Flame follows me.* An Emblem that—

The Glory of good and great Actions, like the Train of Fire following the Sky-Rocket, will always mount them up on high, and ſhew them in a conſpicuous Light to all Beholders.

4. A Loadſtone that attracts a Key. *To attract is my Quality.* An Emblem of—

Carnal and wordly Deſires, too apt to attract and enſlave, and which are only to be avoided, by keeping at a Diſtance from them, out of the Sphere of their Attraction.

5. An Artificial Fire, which burns in the Water. *By Art Contraries are made to agree.* An Emblem that—

Things that are in themſelves Contraries, nevertheleſs, by the Effects of Art, may in ſome Meaſure be reconciled. It is, however, beyond the Reach of Art to reconcile Virtue and Vice.

6. An Arrow flying in the Air. *It is irrecoverable.* An Emblem of—

A Word ſpoken, which, like *an Arrow let fly*, as the Proverb informs us, *cannot be recalled*; a Caution this to us, to ſpeak warily, and weigh well the Conſequences of our Words before we let them fly.

7. A Ship in Port, with its Sails furled. *When the Wind is fair.* An Emblem that—

In all Things we ſhould wait for, and make Uſe of the firſt favourable Opportunity.

Crown'd with Succeſs would you your Wiſhes ſee,
Watchful and patient you muſt ever be,
And wait for golden Opportunity.

8. A Lion looking boldly about him in an Amphitheatre. *Who dares attack me.* An Emblem of—

A bold and reſolute Diſpoſition, not intimidated at, or diſmayed by, the Threats of approaching Dangers.

9 An Eagle in a Sky of Clouds and Lightning, and the Sun ſhining over it. *In Adverſity hope for better Times.* An Emblem that--

Storms and Tempeſts will wear away; and a happy Sunſhine ſucceed; if we have but Patience to weather them thro'.

10. A Marigold turning towards the Sun. *As you move, I follow.* An Emblem of—

Divine Love; no ſooner does Providence open the Eyelids of Morning, but immediately it addreſſes itſelf to the Object of its Affection, courts and careſſes it all the Day, nor ever loſes Sight of the refulgent Charmer, ſo long as he continues above the Horizon.

11. An Eagle holding Thunder in its Talons. *I bear the Inſtruments of Vengeance, beware ye guilty.* An Emblem that—

The many Inſtances we ſee of divine Vengeance, always prepared and hanging over our Heads in the Hands of his Miniſters, ought to put us upon our Guard, and make us regulate our Conduct, by the ſtricteſt Rules of Virtue and Religion.

12. A Lion's Skin. *Even my Remains are honourable.* An Emblem that—

Even the Remains, the Memory of a brave Man, or of great and heroic Actions, are honourable.

13. A Watch Tower, with a Fire upon it, ſerving as a Guide to a Ship at Sea. *I point out the Way and the Dangers.* An Emblem of—

The Divine Word, which not only points out the Way, but alſo the Rocks and Dangers we ſhould ſhun.

14. A Dog gnawing a Bone. *It is a Relief.* An Emblem of—

The Care of Providence, which in our greateſt Wants is always ready to throw in ſome Relief to our Aſſiſtance.

15. A Shield with a Diamond in it. The late Earl of *Eſſex*, ſays *Camden* in his *Remains*, took a Diamond only amidſt his Shield, with this Motto, in *Latin*, around, *While it is faſhioned it is impaired*, Signifying that—

The Worth of a brave, blunt, and honeſt Man is, like the Diamond, impaired and leſſened by the poliſhing Arts of the Court.

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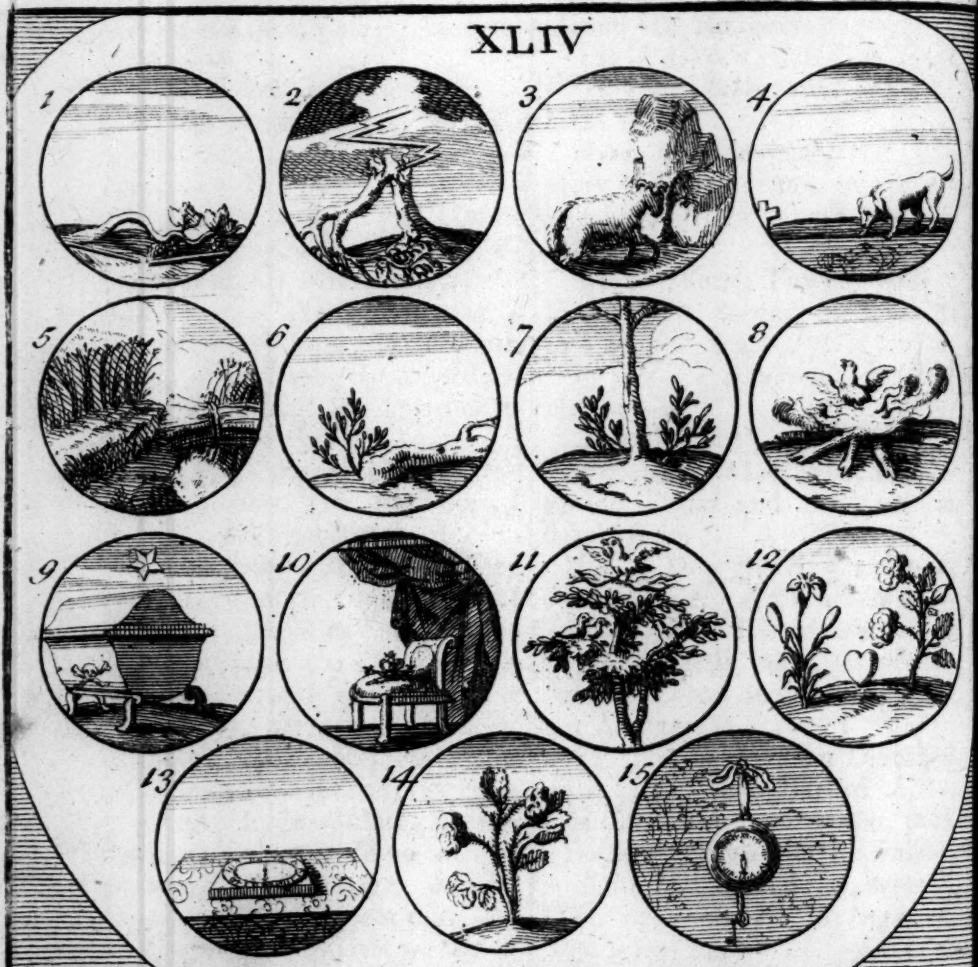

PLATE XLIV.

1. A Vine running upon the Ground, its Prop being broken. *Death had been preferable.* An Emblem of—

Widowhood, a languiſhing and diſconſolate State to ſuch as truly love, than which Death itſelf had been preferable, being not only deprived of its beloved Object, but of its main Prop and Stay, and forced to drag on the Remainder of its Life in a low and groveling State.

2. A Tree broken by Thunder. *The Stroke was from Heaven.* An Emblem that—

We ſhould reſign ourſelves to the Will of God, and contentedly bear whatever Misfortunes or Calamities Heaven is pleaſed to inflict.

3. A Ram butting at a Rock. *It is ridiculous fighting againſt Deſtiny.* An Emblem that—

Fate is fix'd firm and immoveable as a Rock, againſt which it is vain and ridiculous to ſtrive.

4. A Dog ſcratching at the Grave of his Maſter. *He will not forſake him, even in the Grave.* An Emblem of—

Love and true Fidelity, which, like the loving Dog, the faithfulleſt of all Creatures, not only accompanies its Beloved thro' all Viciſſitudes of Life, but even after Death, when laid in the Grave, ſtill retains a grateful Senſe of the Memory of the Beloved.

5. A Wood, Part of which is cut down. *There is an appointed Time for all.* An Emblem of—

Life; that the ſame Fate which we daily ſee others undergo, muſt at laſt inevitably be our's; the Ax muſt be laid to our Root, and we, like the reſt, muſt at *the appointed Time* be cut down.

6. An old Olive-Tree blown down, ſprouting at the Root. *A Branch ſhall ariſe.* An Emblem of—

The Manner of the World, in which old People die and are forgotten, and young ones ſprout up in their Place; ſo that there is a continual Succeſſion, no Gap, no Blank in the Creation, but all imperceptibly filled up in the niceſt Wiſdom and Proportion.

7. An old, withered, leaveleſs Tree, with vigorous Shoots ariſing from its Stump. *I die with Pleaſure.* An Emblem of—

The *paternal Fondneſs* of a good old Man worn out with Age and Care, who ſees with Pleaſure

Pleaſure his Offspring riſing in a flouriſhing Condition to ſucceed him.

8. A Phœnix upon its Neſt. See Plate LIV. N°. 11.

9. A Tomb with a Star over it. *This is the Houſe appointed for all living.* An Emblem—

Reminding us of our latter End, inviting us not to ſet our Houſes only, but, which is inexpreſſibly more needful, our Souls in Order, that when the great Change commences, we may only have in View celeſtial Things.

10. A Crown and Scepter lying on a Chair under a Canopy.

Why doth the Crown lye there upon his Pillow,
Being ſo troubleſome a Bedfellow?
Poliſh'd Perturbation! Golden Care!
That keep'ſt the Ports of Slumber open wide
To many a watchful Night: Sleep with it now:
Yet not ſo ſound, and half ſo deeply ſweet,
As he whoſe Brow with homely Biggen bound,
Snores out the Watch of Night.
Shakeſpear.

11. An Eagle ſoaring over a Tree with Thunder in his Talons, below him on the Tree ſeveral little Birds ſinging. *Our Actions ſhould be ſuitable to our different Natures.* An Emblem that—

'Tis for the Weak, Feeble and Effeminate to enjoy Peace and Pleaſure; for the Bold and Daring to make War, and aſpire after great and heroic Acts.

12. An Heart between a Lilly, and ſome Roſes. See Plate LXI. N°. 10.

13. A Sun-Dial. *I am nothing without my Sun.* An Emblem that—

Man alone, without the Divine Power to aſſiſt him, is able to do no good Action either for himſelf or others.

14. A Roſe Tree charg'd with Flowers, but thick beſet with Thorns. *No Roſe without its Thorn.* An Emblem that—

There is no Station in Life ever ſo exalted, or ſeemingly tranquil and deſirable, no Additions of Riches, Pleaſures or Honours, but have to ballance them, caſt into the other Scale, freſh Cares, Troubles and Uneaſineſſes.

15. A Watch.

My Outſide fair, and pleaſant to behold,
Richly bedeck'd with ſhining Gems of Gold,
Within diſturb'd, and hurrying to and fro,
No true Content, no laſting Reſt I know.

An Emblem of—

The Condition of the greateſt Part of the gay World, vainly attir'd in outward Pomp and Splendor, within diſtracted with Cares and Troubles.

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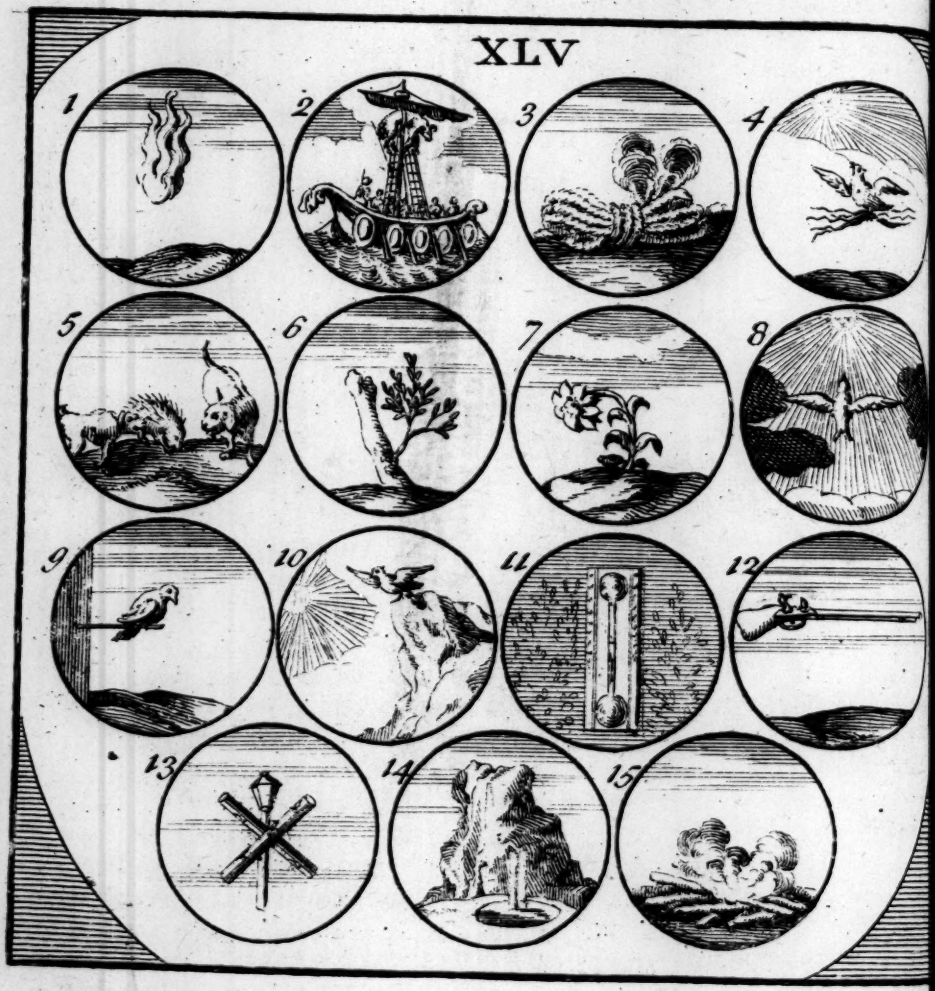
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PLATE XLV.

1. A Flaming Meteor mounting in the Air. *I have no Deſire but towards Heaven.* An Emblem of—

A Soul enflamed with the ardent Love of Heaven and heavenly Things.

2. The Veſſel of the *Argonauts* carrying home the Golden Fleece. *Fortune helps the Bold.* An Emblem of—

The Eaſe and Facility of ſurmounting even the greateſt Difficulties, when aſſiſted by the Divine Grace, and our own hearty Endeavours.

3. A Bundle of Cord or Match on Fire. *I ſhall burn to the laſt, to the End.* An Emblem of—

Perſeverance; that the Good and virtuous will always perſevere in what they know to be their Duty, however injurious, or even fatal they are ſenſible it muſt in the End prove to them.

4. An Eagle flying towards the Sun, with Lightning in its Talons. See Plate XLIII. N°. 11.

5. A Porcupine, or Hedge-hog between two Dogs. *You attack me in vain.* An Emblem that—

The Man that is thoroughly armed with the Armour of Righteouſneſs, fears not the Attacks of any Adverſaries. He is like the Hedge-hog, ſecured in a Coat of Mail, at which his Enemies may ſnarl, but cannot attack him, without injuring themſelves.

6. A dead Trunk of Laurel, putting forth one freſh Shoot. *I draw my Life from his Death.* An Emblem of—

That Death, from which alone we may all date our Health, Life, and Happineſs; of that Life, or of that flouriſhing Hope of Immortality, which, by the Death of our Parent, our Creator, the great Laurel-bearing Conqueror over Death, we are certain to enjoy.

7. A Sun-Flower, with its Head drooping, and inclined to that Part of the Earth where the Sun ſet. *My Hope is to riſe again at the Appearance of the Sun.* An Emblem of—

The pious Chriſtian's ſure, certain, and joyful Hope from a drooping and melancholy State here, to be raiſed, at the Appearance of the Lord of Nature, to a flouriſhing Condition hereafter.

8. An Eagle flying towards, and looking at, the Light of the

Sun. *This proves me a legitimate Offspring.* An Emblem that—

Bold and noble Actions, ſuch as become the Race from which we ſpring, is the beſt Proof that we are legitimate, that we are true Sons, not Baſtards. See Emblem 9. Plate XV.

9. A Hawk; a Bird of Prey, faſten'd to a Perch. *If I was at Liberty.* An Emblem of—

A wicked or miſchievous Perſon; or of our great Adverſary, whoſe Power is limited and tied up, but whoſe Will and Inclination for doing Evil, if at Liberty, would ſoon diſplay itſelf to our great Detriment.

10. An Eagle going to fly from the Top of a high Rock. *I have nothing to fear.* An Emblem that—

While we act in our proper Sphere, while our Actions are guided by the Strength of our Abilities, we have nothing to fear.

11. A Thermometer, whoſe Liquid or Spirits are in a middle State between Heat and Cold. *I wiſh neither to be depreſſed, nor exalted.* An Emblem of—

Mediocrity, or a middle State of Life, neither too elevated, nor too much depreſſed, by much the ſafeſt and moſt pleaſant.

12. A Gun or Muſket loaded. *'Tis the fourth Deſtiny.* An Emblem that—

This is a deſtructive and ſure Implement of Death; according to the Proverb, *As ſure as a Gun.*

13. A Marſhal's or General's Truncheon, and a Chancellor's Mace. *Who can withſtand theſe?* An Emblem of—

The Power of Arms, and the Law or Juſtice, which none ought, or can reſiſt when united; when Arms or Power protects and puts in Force wholeſome and ſalutary Laws.

14. A Fountain iſſuing out at the Foot of a Rock. *I riſe in Proportion to my inward Power.* An Emblem that—

As the Water of the Fountain riſes in Proportion to the Height of the Water in its Source, ſo the Actions of Men, actuated by the Source of Grace, will riſe and diſplay themſelves in Proportion to the Heighth of Divine Grace. the Source of living Waters, collected within.

15. A Faggot on Fire. *It is for the Sake of others.* An Emblem that—

The public Good ſhould be conſulted, rather than our own private Utility. That if we can be greatly beneficial and ſerviceable to others, it is, according to the Doctrine of Chriſtianity, our undoubted Duty ſo to do, tho' it be to our own Detriment.

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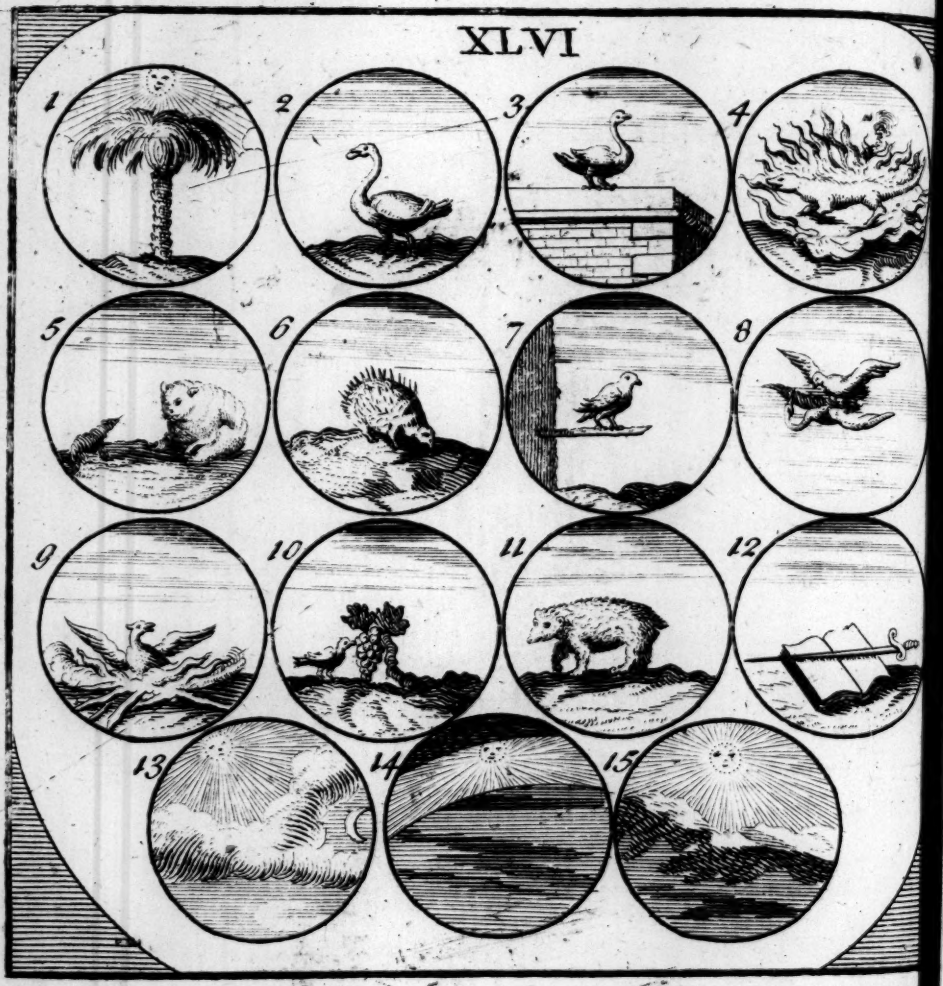
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PLATE XLVI.

1. A Flouriſhing Palm-Tree, with the Sun above it. *My Love is placed on thee alone.* An Emblem of—

The Juſt and Righteous, who, the Pſalmiſt tells us, *ſhall flouriſh as the Palm*; of whom it is a juſt Emblem, becauſe it is conſtantly green, flouriſhing and fruitful, the Wood of it the leaſt ſubject to Corruption, and delights, as the Motto expreſſes, in warm Climates and the Influence of the Sun, as the righteous Man does in the Influence of the Sun of Righteouſneſs.

2. A Gooſe with a Stone in its Beak. *My Silence ſaved my Life.* An Emblem that—

As the Gooſe ſaved her Life by the Means of the Stone in its Beak, which hindered her from making a Noiſe aud diſcovering herſelf, when among other Fowls, ſhe alone was to have been taken out and killed in the Night, ſo the fooliſh and impertinent Cackler, by putting a Reſtraint upon his babbling Faculty, might often ſave, if not his Life, yet much Trouble and Inconvenience to himſelf.

3. A Gooſe upon a Fortreſs. See Plate LVIII. Emblem 13.

4. A Salamander in the Flames. *I deſtroy that which would deſtroy me.* An Emblem of—

The good Chriſtian, who, by the Power of Grace, can deaden and extinguiſh the flaming Paſſions of Sin, which would otherwiſe deſtroy him. Thus the Salamander guards his Body from the devouring Flames, by the Ejection of the Juice of his Body.

5. A Cat and a Rat. *There can be no ſafe Friendſhip between us.* An Emblem that—

We ſhould be cautious how we contract Friendſhip with ſuch as are of contrary Natures to us, or are too powerful for us, and can, when they pleaſe, break them with Impunity.

6. A Hedge-hog. *Nature defends the innocent and patient.* An Emblem of—

The Care of Providence; eſpecially over the innocent and patient, for ſuch is the Hedge-hog eſteemed to be; and, thò' little, is an unweildly helpleſs Animal; and as it has very little Swiftneſs of Foot, to get out of the Way of Danger, would have been continually liable to Miſchief and the Inſults of others, if Nature had

not provided it with a Defence of ſo ſingular a Kind, that it hurts every Animal that attacks it.

7. A Faulcon tied to a Perch with its Bells. *Noiſe offends me.* An Emblem that—

Fame, or too high a Reputation may be detrimental to us, and is offenſive to the Modeſt See Plate XI. Fig. 11.

8. A Falcon which holds a Heron in his Claws. *I aſpire after great Things.* An Emblem of—

A great and heroic Mind, which only aſpires after great Things.

9. A Phœnix ſpringing from its Aſhes. See Plate LI. N°. 12.

10. A Nightingale pecking at a Bunch of Grapes. *My Singing will be the ſweeter.* An Emblem that—

The Conveniencies and Comforts of Life are eſſentially neceſſary to inſpire us with Gaity and Chearfulneſs.

11. A Bear. *I am only fierce when provoked.* An Emblem of—

A quiet and peaceable Diſpoſition, which however, when provoked, may turn to Wrath and Fury. See Plate XLII. Fig. 11.

12. A Book and a Sword. *The one directs, the other defends.* An Emblem that—

Laws are made to be put in Execution; and that it is the Duty of ſuch as are in Power to put them in Force. See Plate IX. Fig. 1.

13. The Sun and the Moon. *I encreaſe if you look upon me.* An Emblem that—

While we are under the Care and Tuition of the Divine Power, while that vouchſafes to look upon, direct and guard us, we muſt encreaſe; ſo long as a mutual Intercourſe and Regard ſubſiſts between us, and that, Succeſs and Proſperity will be our Lot.

14. The Sun in the Zodiac. *I am no Wanderer, I never go aſtray.* An Emblem of—

The Juſt and Good, who, like the Sun, keep conſtant to the Paths of Virtue and Holineſs, from which they never deviate, but ſhine forth bright and unerring Examples to the World.

15. The Sun. *There is no Bounds to his Goodneſs.* An Emblem of—

The Deity.

Unexhauſted Source of Heat,
Whoſe Beams the Face of Nature paint,
Emblem of all that's good and great,
Or beauteous or beneficent;
Whoſe genial Parent Rays beſtow,
Life and Light on all below.

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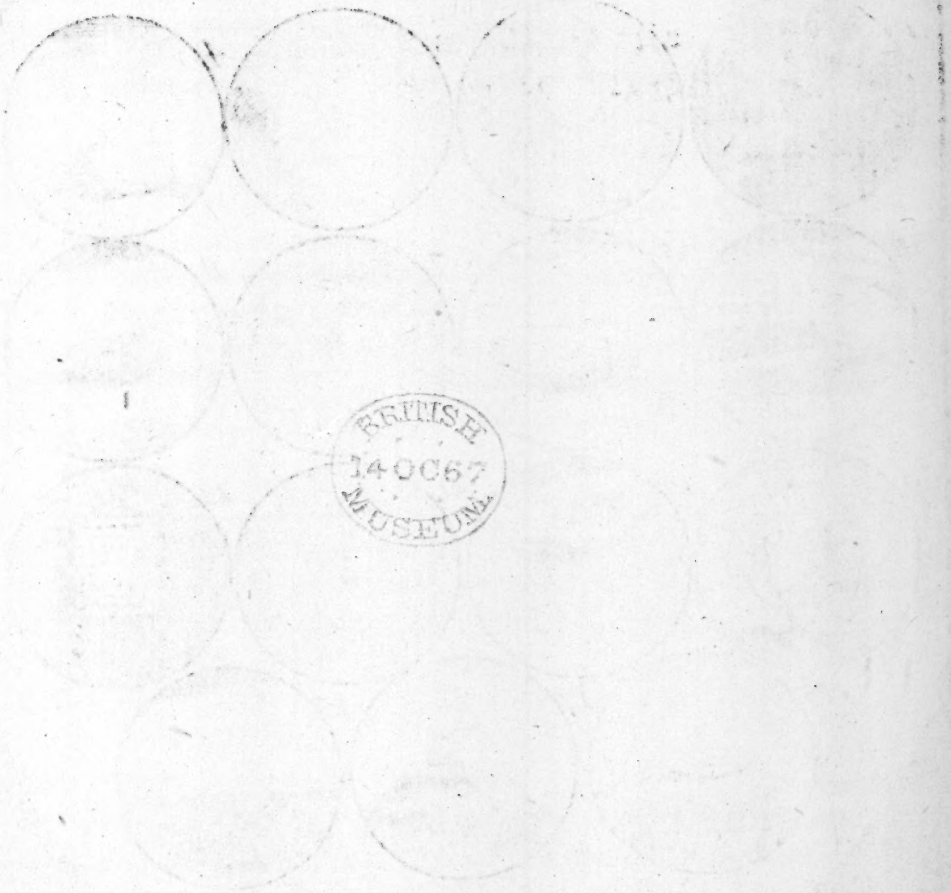

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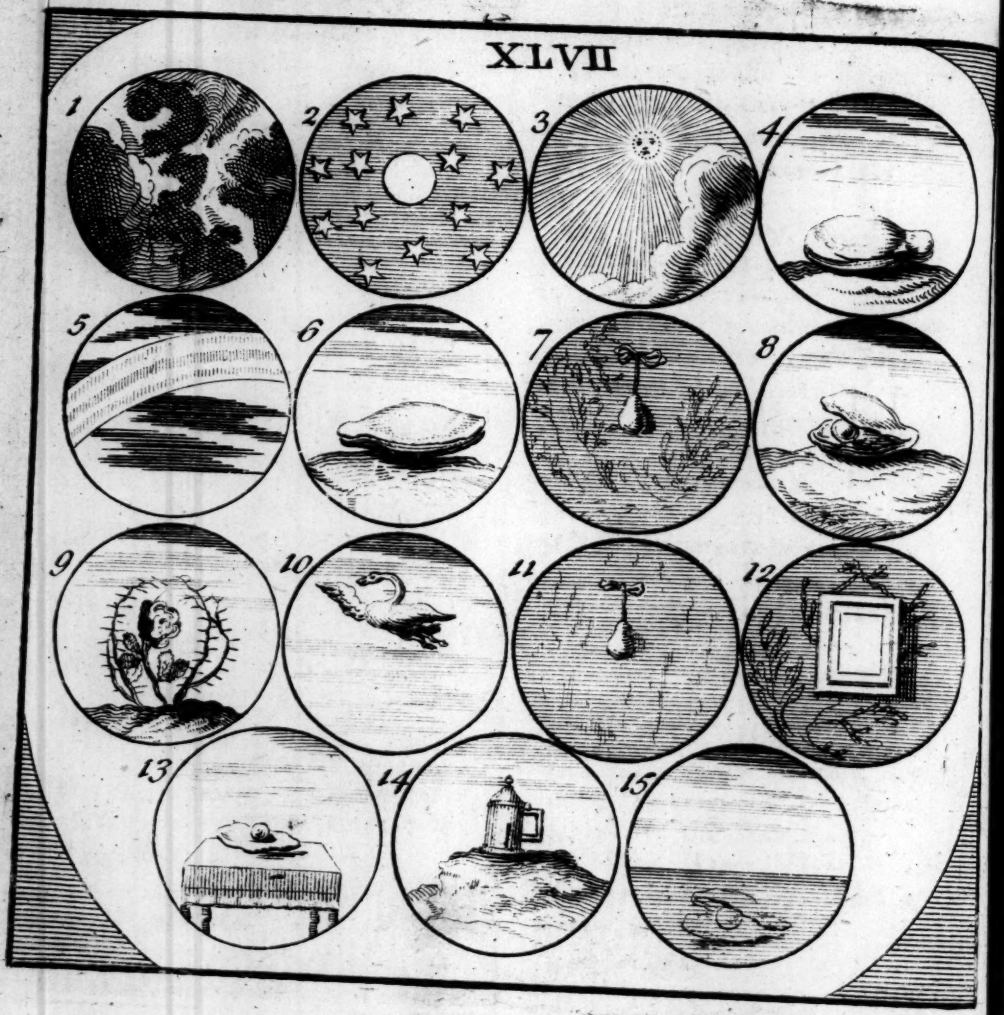
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PLATE XLVII.

1. A Troubled and tempeſtuous Sky. *Beware, ye Guilty, and repent.*

———Tremble, thou Wretch,
That hath within thee undivulged Crimes,
Unwhipp'd of Juſtice. Hide thee, thou bloody Hand,
Thou perjur'd, and thou ſimilar of Virtue,
That art inceſtuous; Caitiff, to Pieces ſhake,
That under Covert and convenient ſeeming,
Haſt practis'd on Man's Life. Cloſe pent up Guilt,
Rive your concealing Continents, and cry
Theſe dreadful Summoners Grace.

2. The Moon and many Stars. *She alone excells thouſands.* One Moon gives more Light, and is of more Service than a thouſand Stars. An Emblem that—

The Influence, the Approbation of one Perſon of Virtue, Eminence and Diſtinction, is preferable to the popular Applauſe of a Thouſand. Or, as in Plate VI. Fig. 2.

3. The Sun. *He goes about doing good.* An Emblem of—

A pious and good Chriſtian, or of the Life and Converſation of our bleſſed Saviour, which was ſpent in *doing good*, and intended as an Example that we ſhould go and do likewiſe.

4. A Mother of Pearl Shell ſhut. *My Riches are defended and ſecured.* An Emblem that—

Too much Care cannot be taken to defend and ſecure what is truly valuable.

5. A Rainbow. *Of no hoſtile Intention.* How vaſt is the Extent, how delicate the Texture of that ſhowery Arch! It compaſſeth the Heavens with a glorious Circle, and makes us forget the Horrors of the Storm; elegant its Form, and rich its Tinctures, but more delightful its ſacred Significancy. While the Violet and the Roſe bluſh in its beautiful Aſpect, the Olive Branch ſmiles in its gracious Import; it writes in radiant Dyes what the Angels ſung in harmonious Strains, *Peace on Earth, and Goodwill towards Men.* It is the Stamp of *Inſurance* for the continual Welfare of this preſent World, and a comfortable *Token* of a better State, and a happier Kingdom.—A Kingdom, where the Rainbow is repreſented as ſurrounding the Throne; to intimate, that there Storms ſhall beat, and Winter pierce no more, but one unbounded Spring for ever, ever bloom.

6. A Mother of Pearl Shell ſhut. *It guards itſelf by keeping cloſe.* An Emblem that—

The more cloſe and retir'd we keep ourſelves from the buſy World, the more likely we are to avoid Dangers and Inconveniencies.

7. A fine Pearl ſuſpended by a String. *Who can give too dear for it.* An Emblem of—

The Kingdom of Heaven, not to be bought but at a great Price; *And when he had found a Pearl of great Price, he went and ſold all he had to buy it.*

8. A Pearl in a Shell opening. *We are ſenſible of the Goodneſs of Providence, even from our Mother's Womb.* An Emblem that—

As the Fineneſs and Beauty of the Pearl is greatly improved by the Opening of the Shell, and the Admiſſion of the Air; ſo from the Womb does Nature take Care to improve and adorn us with all valuable Gifts and Qualities.

9. A Roſe guarded about with Thorns. *Modeſty is armed with a majeſtic Dread.* An Emblem that—

There is ſuch a Majeſty and Awe in Modeſty, that guards it, no leſs than the Thorns and Prickles do the modeſt bluſhing Roſe.

10. A Swan a flying *Her Beauty is encreaſed by her Poſition in flying.* An Emblem that—

The moſt beautiful and lovely Form, is rendered ſtill more raviſhing and engaging, by proper and graceful Attitudes and Motions.

11. A Pearl ſuſpended by a String. *I am of great Value.*

Pearls and other rich Things in the World, which pleaſe the outward Senſes, have been made uſe of as Emblems ſhadowing out to us the Glory of the Manſions of Heaven, which will yield unſpeakable Satisfaction to ſuch as ſhall be admitted into them.

12. A Looking-Glaſs. See Plate LXI. Emblem 12.

13. A Pearl in a Shell, laid carefully upon a Table. See Plate L. Emblem 7.

14. A Candle in a Lanthorn. *It fears not the Wind.* An Emblem that—

The Grace of God, the internal Light, once ſafely and ſecurely implanted in us, cheriſhed and guarded by our beſt Endeavours, cannot be extinguiſhed by the moſt furious and envious Blaſts of our Adverſary.

15. A Pearl in its Shell in the Sea. See Plate L. N°. 1.

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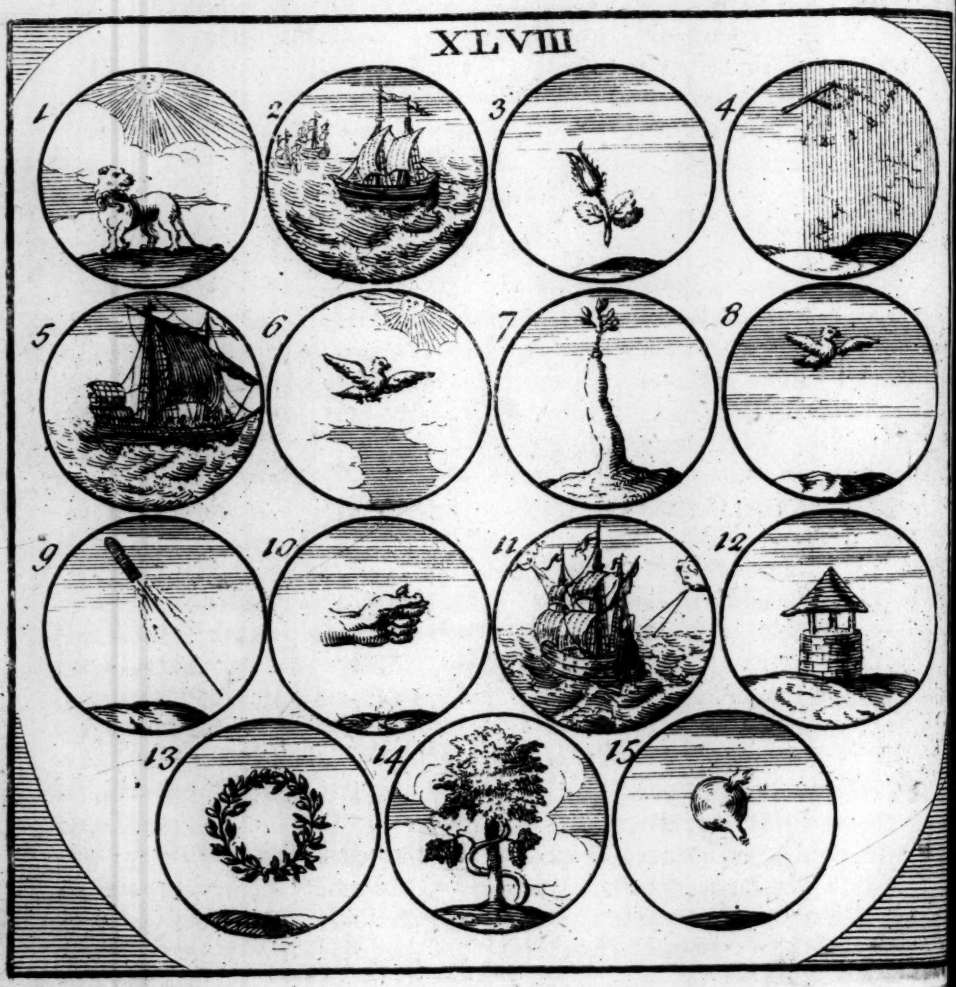
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PLATE XLVIII.

1. A Lion and the Sun. *I ſeek about Night and Day* An Emblem of—

Our great Adverſary the Devil, who walks about *Night and Day ſeeking whom he may devour*; who, like a fierce and hungry Lion, omits no Times, Opportunities, or Advantages to enſnare and deſtroy Mankind.

2. A Bark, or ſmall Veſſel that follows ſome other Veſſels. *I will follow and join them.* An Emblem of—

Emulation; a worthy Emulation, to purſue the Tracts of ſuch great and good Men, who have gone before us, and led us the Way, by their Example, to the bliſsful Manſions of Honour, Glory and Immortality; where, if we perſevere, and never loſe Sight of them, we may be ſure to overtake and join them.

3. A Roſe Bud cropt. *Untimely, yet happy Fate.* An Emblem of—

An Infant cut off in its Innocency. *Untimely*, becauſe, being nipped in the Bud, it had not yet reached its Maturity, the Perfections of its Nature, which with its unfolded Sweets and Beauties would have regaled and gladden'd its Admirers; yet *happy Fate*, as not having experienc'd tempeſtuous Troubles, blaſting Vexations, and dangerous Temptations, all to be weather'd out thro' Life's uncertain Maze.

4. A Sun Dial. See Plate LX. Emblem 3.

5. A Veſſel, which having lain by in its Port for ſome Time, at length, the Storms being paſt, ſets out with all its Sails and Oars. An Emblem of—

The righteous Souls departed, who ſeem to lie by in the Boſom of the Earth, as a wary Pilot in ſome well ſhelter'd Creek, till all the Storms which infeſt this lower World are blown over; here they enjoy ſafe Anchorage, are in no Danger of foundering amidſt the Seas of prevailing Iniquity, or of being ſhipwreck'd on the Rocks of any powerful Temptation. But ere long we ſhall behold them hoiſting their Flag of Hope, and plying their Oars, riding before a ſweet Gale of aſpiring Merit and redeeming Love, till they make, with all the Sails of an aſſured Faith, the bleſſed Port of eternal Life.

6. An Eagle ſoaring towards the

the Sun. *I have ta'en my Flight.* An Emblem of—

The Soul of the Righteous ſet at Liberty, and freed from its earthly Impediments, ſoaring towards Heaven.

——Nor ever more
Return to Earth, and earthly Things,
But here with native Freedom take my Flight,
An Inmate of the Heavens adopted into Light.

7. A Graff upon an old Olive Stock. *The Branches were broken off, that I might be grafted in.* An Emblem of—

The Goodneſs of God in the Converſion and graffing in of the *Gentiles* to the Chriſtian Religion; on which Account,

Be not high minded, rather fearful be,
Leſt he that cut them off, ſhould break down thee.

8. An Eagle hovering in the Air. See Plate LVI. Emblem 10.

9. A Sky-Rocket in the Air. See Plate LIII. N°. 7.

10. A Hand ſhut, holding ſome Fleas. *It is difficult to hold them.* An Emblem that—

It is difficult to retain within Bounds ſuch as are of a roving and volatile Diſpoſition.

11. A Ship drove one Way by the Wind, and carried another Way by the Current. An Emblem of—

A Mind toſſed about and diſtracted by two contrary Paſſions.

Thus as a Ship, which Winds and Waves aſſail,
Now with the Current drives, now with the Gale,
Both oppoſite, and neither long prevail.
She feels a double Force, by Turns obeys,
Th' imperious Tempeſt and impetuous Seas.

12. An Alembick diſtilling Drop by Drop. *My Tears diſcover the inward Fires that aſſail me.* An Emblem that—

Tears, or outward Grief diſcover ſome inward Vexations that trouble and perplex the Mind.

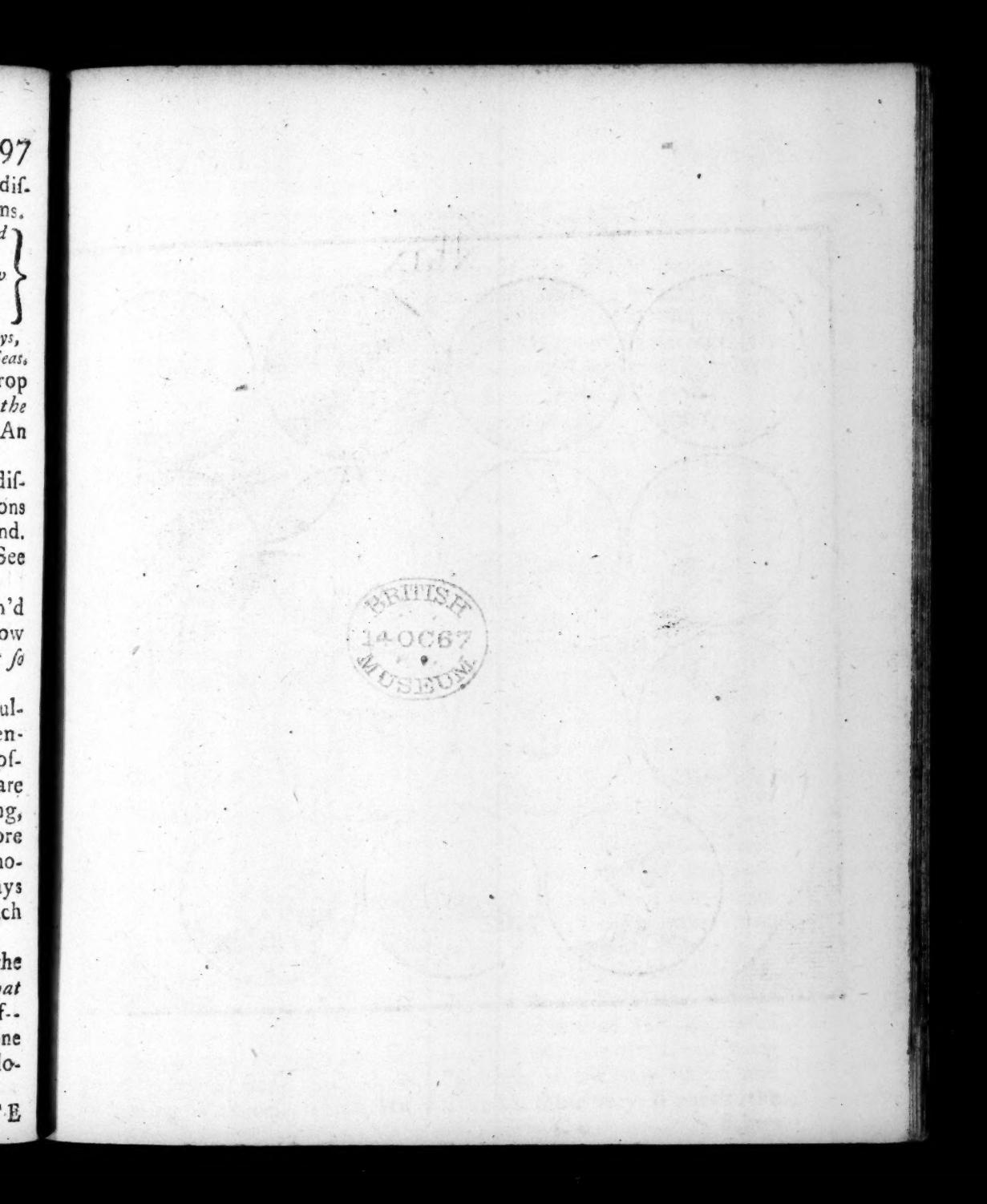
13. A Garland of Laurel. See Plate LIX. Emblem 2.

14. A tall Tree inviron'd round by, and ſupporting a low Vine. *It is ſweeter, but not ſo tall.* An Emblem of—

The different Gifts and Faculties with which Mankind is endowed; that all of us do not poſſeſs the ſame Qualities, but are ſome valuable for one Thing, ſome for another; that therefore we ſhould not deſpiſe one another, but in our different Ways be helping and aſſiſting to each other as much as in us lies.

15. A Granade flying in the Air. *It is the hidden Fire that makes it mount.* An Emblem of—

Inward Piety, which alone will mount and exalt us to a glorious State.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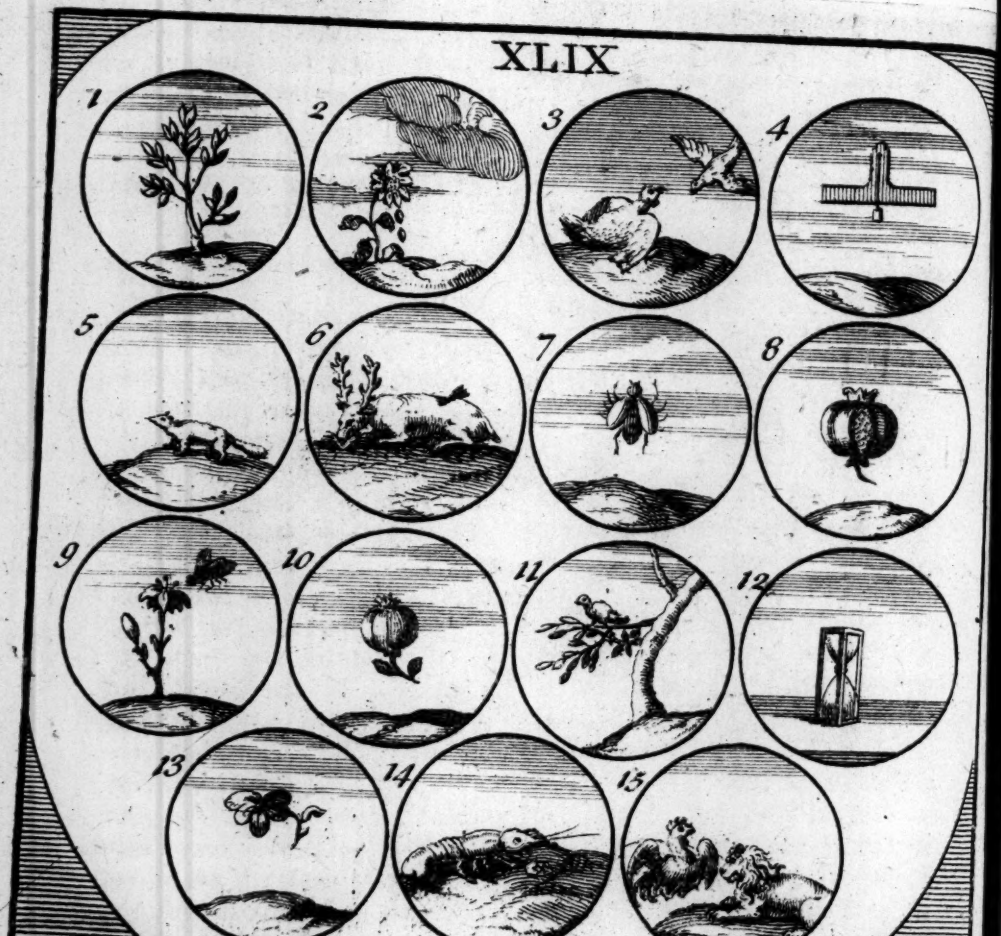
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PLATE XLIX.

1. A Branch of Laurel. *I change not till Death.* An Emblem of—

Conſtancy, becauſe it always appears the ſame till it dies.

2. A Marygold weeping. *I mourn the Loſs of my Sun.* An Emblem of—

A Perſon bemoaning the Loſs of a beloved Object. See Plate XLVIII. Emblem 7. *&c. ſparſim.*

3. A Hen who covers her Young againſt the Aſſaults of a Hawk. *I will loſe none of them.* An Emblem of—

Vigilance and paternal Affection; emblematical alſo of the Love, Affection, and Regard of our bleſſed Saviour, *Of thoſe which thou haſt given me, I have loſt none.* See Plate XXVIII. Emblem XIV. and again, Appendix, Plate XLIX N°. 3.

4 A Carpenter's Level *Always right.* An Emblem that—

While we are careful always to do Things by Rule, we ſhall be right.

5. An Ermine *I had rather die than defile myſelf.* An Emblem of—

Chaſtity and Purity; the Ermine being a ſmall Animal, of exceeding Whiteneſs, which, Naturaliſts ſay, would rather die, or ſuffer itſelf to be taken, than ſully its Whiteneſs. Expreſſive, that our Honour, Purity, or Chaſtity is no leſs dear to us than, and ſhould be defended, even to the Loſs of Life itſelf.

6. A Stag wounded, which eats a certain Herb to cure its Wound. *He finds himſelf a Remedy.* This Inſtinct of curing his Wound thus, and even driving out the Arrow, is attributed to the Hart, by the Power of ſome Herb which he knows, but how true we wont pretend to ſay. In the moral Senſe it may ſignify emblematically: That the Balm, the all healing Plant we ſhould apply to our Wound, to drive out the barbed Arrows of Sin deeply fixed in us, is only to be found ſpringing from the Merits and Love of a bleſſed Redeemer.

7 A Bee. *By her Honey ſhe cures the Wounds ſhe makes.* Honey is ſaid to be as good a Thing as can be applied to the Sting of a Bee. See Plate IV. Fig 11. It may be an Emblem, that the balmy Sweets of Grace poured into the Wounds of a Heart ſtung Penitent, is the only Relief and Cure to thoſe very Wounds the

Stings of Conſcience firſt produced.

8. and 10. A Pomegranate. *What is good in me is hid.* An Emblem that—

As Providence takes Care to guard that which is good, and ſecure it againſt external Injuries, ſo ſhould we alſo take Care to cover, guard, ſecure and improve all the good Qualities Nature has kindly indulged us with.

9. A Bee flying to a Lilly. *Your Sweetneſs entices.* An Emblem of—

The Sweetneſs of the World, too apt to entice us to revel therein, which loads us too much, ſo as to render us unfit for high and heavenly Flights. Honey, as a Symbol of carnal Pleaſures, was forbid to be offered to God.

10. A Pomegranate. See N°. 8.

11. A Bird ſinging upon a Tree. *I know no Care.* An Emblem of—

The Sweets of Liberty, which inſpire us with Mirth and Chearfulneſs.

12. An Hour-glaſs. *So paſſes Life.* An Emblem of—

The fleeting Condition of Life, continually waſting and running away.

How faſt Time ſlides by this they're taught,
(Too late perhaps) who never kept in thought
Their ending Day; *but always did preſume,*
Or largely hope upon the Time *to come.*

See Plate IX N°. 10. and Plate XXV. N°. 2.

13. A Flower call'd *Heart's Eaſe. If you have it, enjoy it ſilently.* An Emblem that—

We ſhould thankfully, but ſilently, enjoy our Felicity, leaſt by vainly boaſting of it, we ſhould by Envy, or ſome other Means, be deprived of it.

14. A Craw-fiſh going backward or forward. *As beſt ſuits.* An Emblem of—

One ſuiting his Actions only to his Intereſt, without Regard to what is abſolutely right or wrong. See Plate XVII. N°. 10. Plate XIII. N°. 6.

15. A Lion couching at the Sight of a Cock. *I make the moſt hardy tremble.* An Emblem that—

The moſt hardy and couragious have ſomething that they fear. See Plate XXVI. N°. 4.

Dr. *Brown*, in his *Vulgar Errors*, explodes this Emblem as being without the leaſt Foundation, and tells us, that, in *Bavaria*, one of the Lions leap'd down into a Neighbour's Yard, where, nothing regarding the Crowing or Noiſe of the Cocks, he eat them up, with many Hens.

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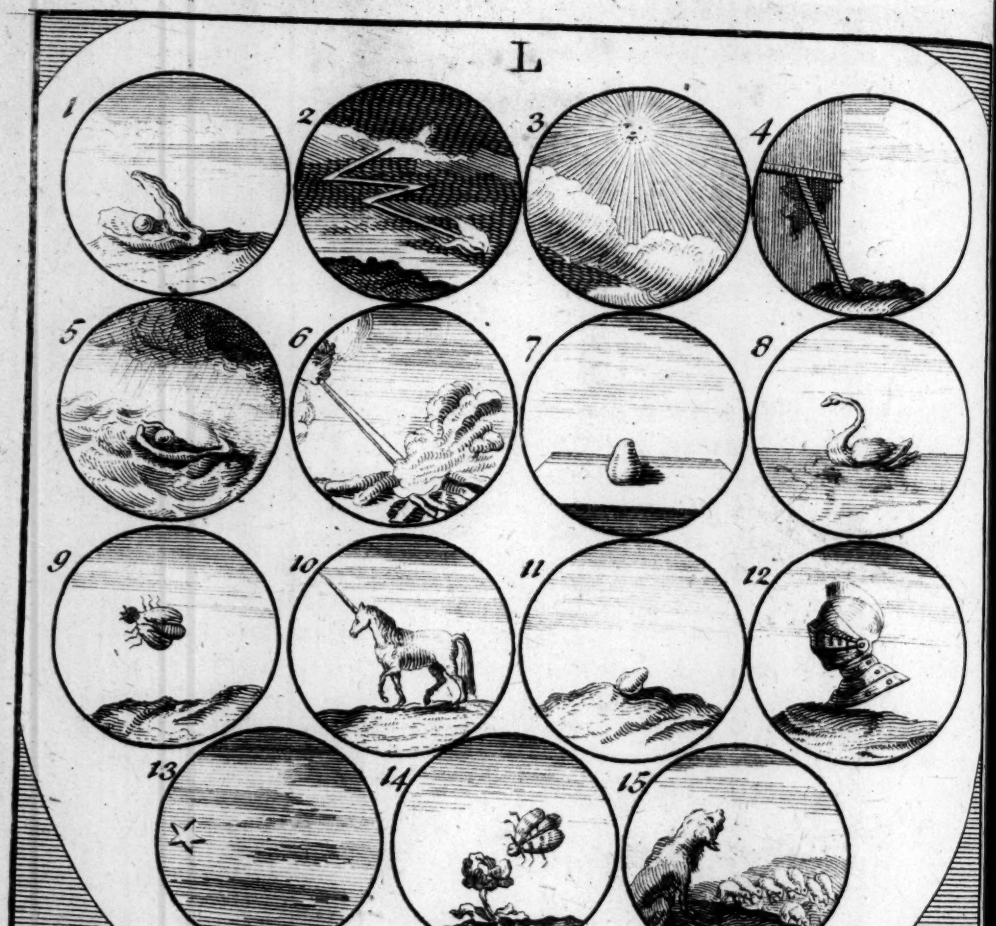
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PLATE L.

1. A Pearl in its Shell in the Sea. An Emblem that--

A mild, peaceable, and affable Son, ſhadow'd out in the placid Appearance of the Pearl, may ſpring from a rough, boiſterous, and furious Father, like the Sea. See Appendix; Plate L. N°. 1.

2. Thunder and Lightning. *There is nothing more furious.* An Emblem of—

The dreadful Wrath and Vengeance of the Almighty.

3. The Sun. *I am too bright to behold.* An Emblem of—

God, becauſe God's infinite Perfection renders him incomprehenſible; ſo that it may be ſaid, he is not known, becauſe too much to be known; ſo the Sun, by its exceſſive and violent Light, becomes as it were inviſible to us, and may be ſaid to hide himſelf in his own Brightneſs.

4. A Prop that ſupports an Houſe. *I alone bear the Burden.* An Emblem of—

Our bleſſed Redeemer, who has taken wholly upon himſelf that Burden, which would ſit but too uneaſy upon us.

5. A Pearl floating in the Sea in its Shell. *Neither Wind nor Waves can hurt me.* An Emblem of—

A virtuous Man, who in the Midſt of the greateſt Dangers and Difficulties remains ſteady and immoveable.

6. A Wind which blows up a Fire. *It lights it, or revives it.* An Emblem of—

The powerful Operations and Motions of God's Spirit, lighting, quickening, or reviving the Heart towards God.

7. A Pearl in a Shell laid carefully upon a Table. See Appendix; Plate L. N°. 7. *Caſt not Pearl before Swine.* An Emblem that—

We ought to be careful of precious Things, which ſhould not be laviſhed away, or imprudently made uſe of. That is to ſay, the ſacred Truths and Myſteries of Religion ſhould not be expoſed to the Raillery of profane Libertines, and hardened Atheiſts, that preach not the Goſpel to thoſe that perſecute you for your Meſſages, and apply not the Promiſes to the Profane, but lay them carefully up for ſuch as delight in them, and know their Value.

8. A Swan. See Plate XXXVIII. N°. 15.

9. A

9. A Bee. *He abhors what is ſtinking, foul, or filthy.* An Emblem of—

A good and pious Chriſtian who, like the Bee, which never touches any Thing filthy and naſty, but lives in great Sobriety and Temperance; it is alſo a great Admirer of Sweetneſs, only drinking from the moſt clear Fountains: Thus pious and good Chriſtians ſhould ſhun all Wickedneſs, beware of the human Tradition of the Church, and only ſtudy the divine Word from its original Fountain.

10. An Unicorn. *That which is pure pleaſes me.* A Beaſt, if any ſuch there is, ſuppoſed to reſemble a Horſe. The Reaſon of this Motto to it, is a vulgar Error concerning its being taken, *viz.* That it is wonderfully fond of chaſte Perſons; therefore a Virgin is placed in its Way; whom, when the Unicorn ſpies, he lies down by her, and lays his Head on her Lap, and ſo falls aſleep, when the Virgin makes a Signal, then the Hunters come in and take the Beaſt, which can be taken no other Way. See Plate XL. N°. 8.

11. A Pearl lying upon a Hill, expoſed to the Dews. *My Whiteneſs proceeds from the Influence of the Heavens.* An Emblem that—

It is from thence only that we derive to ourſelves every valuable and good Quality.

12. An Helmet. As the Head is the nobleſt Part of the human Body, ſo the Helmet is doubtleſs the nobleſt Part appertaining to a Gentleman's Arms.

13. The Polar Star. While other Luminaries alter their Situation, this ſeems invariably fixed, being a bright Intelligence to the Sailors. Such, only much clearer in its Light, and much ſurer in its Direction, is the holy Word of God to thoſe Myriads of intellectual Beings, who bound for the eternal Shores, and embarked in a Veſſel of frail Fleſh, are to paſs the Waves of this perilous World.

14. A Bee. An Emblem of—

The utmoſt Diligence of an induſtrious Workman; ſweeping with buſy Wings the flowery Garden; a Stranger to Idleneſs, plying with inceſſant Aſſiduity his pleaſing Taſk.

15. A Dog watching a Flock of Sheep. *The Flock ſleeps while I watch.* An Emblem of—

Watchfulneſs and Fidelity, ſecurely to be truſted. See Plate LXII. N°. 15.

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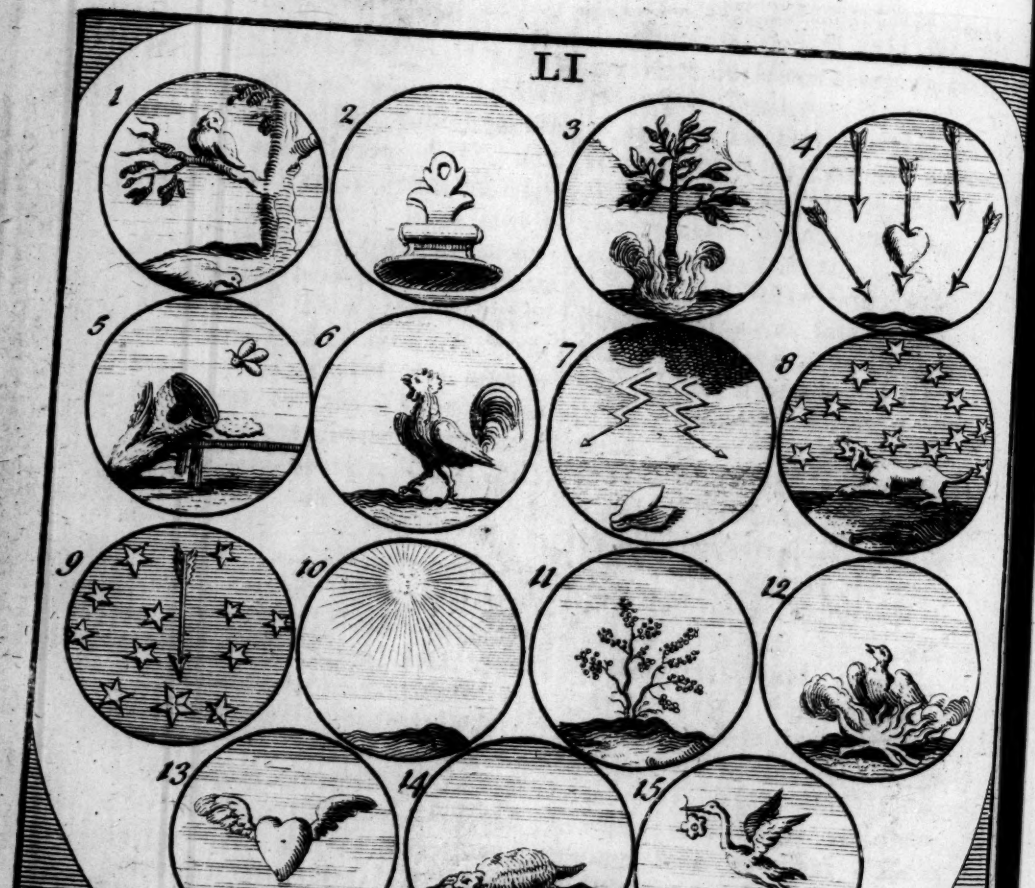
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PLATE LI.

1. A Dove perching upon a Tree, and its Mate dead at the Foot of it. *I mourn for your Death, and my own Life.* An Emblem of—

True Conſtancy, which had rather loſe its own Life, than part with, or ſurvive its Beloved.

2 A Seal, in a religious Senſe, an Emblem of—

The Grace of Sanctification wrought in the Soul by the Holy Ghoſt, which is the Seal and Aſſurance of our Redemption to come, of a joyful Reſurrection. *Grieve not the holy Spirit of God, whereby you are ſealed to the Day of Redemption.* See Plate XL. N°. 2.

3. A Laurel Tree on Fire. *I cannot burn in Silence.* An Emblem of—

A Perſon unable to bear Injuries without complaining, the Laurel making a Bouncing and Crackling in the Fire.

4. An Heart ſhot at by many Arrows, but only wounded by one. *One only wounds me.* An Emblem of—

Conſtancy; that one alone ſhould poſſeſs our Love, and wound our Heart.

5. A Bee-hive overturn'd and plunder'd. See Appendix.

6. A Cock. An Emblem of—a Warrior, not only as being endowed with the moſt invincible Courage, but alſo as being properly equipp'd, and always ready for Battle; his Comb ſerving him as a Helmet or Creſt, his ſharp and hooked Bill as a Faulchion to ſlaſh and wound his Enemy; and as a compleat Soldier armed *Cap-apee*, has his Legs armed with deadly Inſtruments of Death; giving Example to the valiant Soldier, to expel Danger by Fight, not Flight.

7. A Shell open in Thunder and Lightning. *I open but to one.* *Pliny* tell us, that Shell fiſh open in Thunder and Lightening. An Emblem this—

That the Voice of Heaven only, has Effect upon the Harden'd and Impenitent.

8. A Dog barking at the Stars. An Emblem of—

Envy and Detraction, which vainly ſpends itſelf, without being regarded.

9. An Arrow inclining to one particular Star. *Out of many, to you alone.* An Emblem of—

Conſtancy to one alone.

10. The Sun. *He ſhines every where, ſhoots his Beams every*

Way. The Eaſt reddens with his riſing Radiance, and the Weſtern Hills are gilded with its ſtreaming Splendors; the chilly Regions of the North are cheared by his genial Warmth, while the Southern Tracts glow with his Fire. Thus are the Influences of the Sun of Righteouſneſs diffuſive and unconfin'd. The Generations of old felt them, and the Generations yet unborn will rejoice in them. The Merits of his precious Death extended to the firſt, and will be propagated to the laſt Ages of Mankind.

11. An Ever-green. *Always the ſame.* An Emblem of—

The virtuous Mind, which has Charms ſurviving the Decay of every inferior Embelliſhment: Durable Accompliſhments; which, like the permanent Evergreens clad in native Verdure, retain their comely Aſpect in the blackeſt Climes and hardeſt Weathers.

12. A Phœnix ſpringing from its Aſhes. *I am revived.* An Emblem of—

Our bleſſed Saviour; for, as our Saviour foretold his Death, ſo the Phœnix, we find, has a Knowledge alſo of his: And as the Phœnix builds itſelf a Neſt to die in, ſo Chriſt did not drive away Death from him, but laid down his Life of his own Accord. And as the Phœnix revives and riſes again from its own Aſhes, ſo Chriſt, by his own Power, raiſed himſelf from the Dead.

13. A Winged Heart.

The winged Heart betokens theſe Deſires,
By which the reaſonable Soul aſpires,
Above the Creature, and attempts to climb
To Myſteries and Knowledge more ſublime.

14. A Tortoiſe. Plate IX. N°. 12. Plate XVIII. N°. 2. and 4.

15. A Heron carrying a Flower in its Beak. *You know them all.* An Emblem of—

The Inſtinct and Knowledge with which they are endowed.

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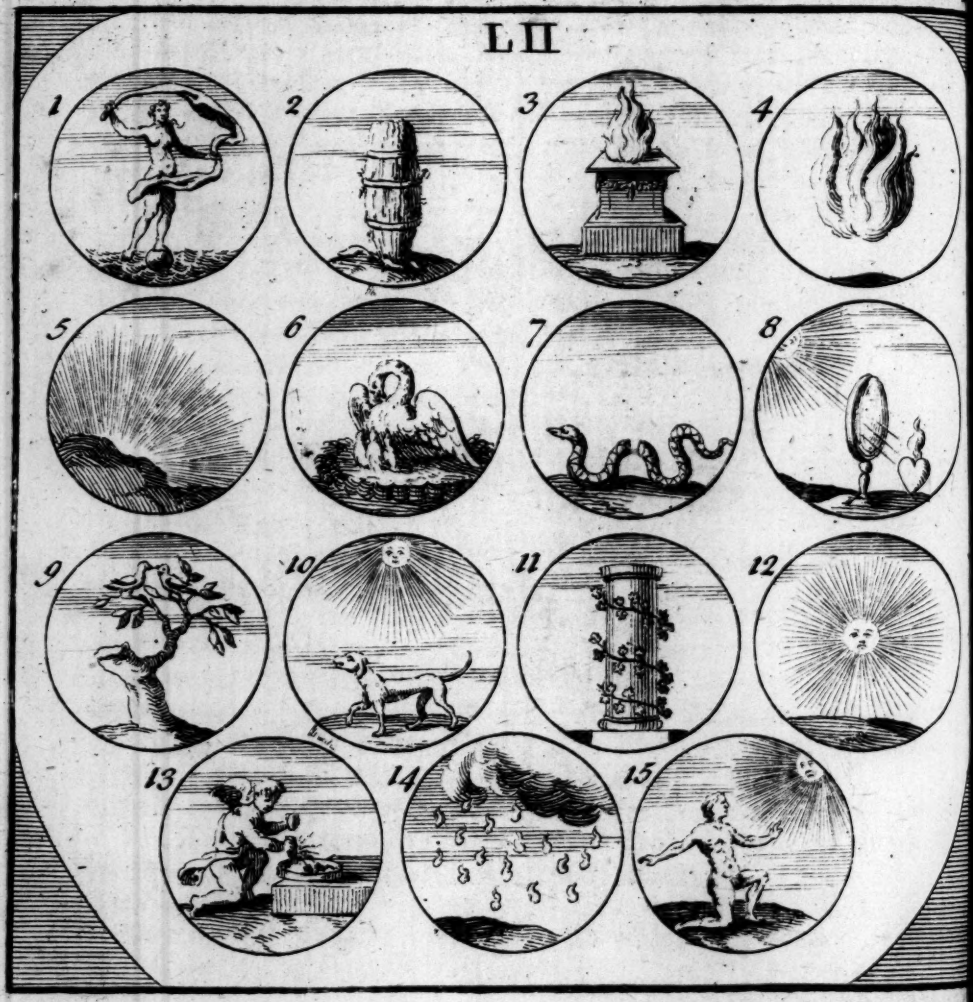
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PLATE LII.

1. THE Picture of Fortune ſtanding upon one Foot on a Ball in the Midſt of the Sea. An Emblem of—

The Fickleneſs of that Goddeſs, as the Heathens call her. What can give us a greater Idea of Fickleneſs than a Woman, generally reckoned the moſt unſteady? Thus ſtanding in a tottering Condition, on ſo unſtable a Fountion as a rolling Ball, ſubject to every fluctuating Wave, and each Blaſt of Wind gathering in her waving garment; therefore the Goods or Smiles, the Evils or Frowns of Fortune, are ſo momentary and uncertain, the one are little to be prided on, or the other but little regretted, as we know not how ſoon a Change may come.

2. A Plant of Succory bound up *My Whiteneſs proceeds from my Bands.* An Emblem that—

Misfortunes are of Uſe to us, and by their Bands or Chains render our Virtues more bright or ſhining.

3. A Fire upon an Altar. *Eternal, becauſe pure.* An Emblem that—

The holy and pure Flames of Religion will be eternal; whereas ſuch as proceed from other Motives, as Luſt and Senſuality, can be but of ſhort Duration.

4. A great Flame of Fire. See Appendix.

5. A Sun ſetting. *Not without Regret.* The Light of Heaven has almoſt finiſhed his daily Courſe, and haſtens to the Goal, he deſcends lower and lower, and ſeems to hover on the utmoſt Verge of Day; his Orb upon the Point of ſetting grows broader, the Shadows, juſt before they are loſt in undiſtinguiſh'd Darkneſs, are ſurprizingly lengthened. An Emblem of—

Bleſſings, little prized while poſſeſſed, but highly eſteemed the very Inſtant they are preparing for Flight, bitterly regretted when once they are gone, and to be ſeen no more.

6. *Look here, and mark her*
ſickly Birds to feed,
How freely this kind Pelican doth
bleed.
See how, when other Salves could
not be found
To cure their Sorrows, ſhe herſelf
does wound.

And

And when this holy Emblem thou
ſhalt ſee,
Lift up thy Soul to him that dy'd
for thee.

7. A Snake cut in two. *I muſt die, or be united.* An Emblem that—

Unleſs we are united to the beloved Object, Death is preferable; unleſs we are united to Chriſt, from which our Sins cut us off, we muſt die. See Plate XXII. N°. 14.

8. A Heart inflamed by the Sun thro' a Burning-glaſs. *Nothing that is evil or impure ſhall fire me.* An Emblem of—

A Man ſteady and reſolute in Virtue and Religion.

9. Two Turtles billing upon a Tree. *Nothing ſo ſweet.* An Emblem of—

The Joys of conjugal Love and Fidelity.

10. The Sun ſhining, and a Dog under it. *Nothing ſo ardent, nothing ſo faithful.* An Emblem of—

A fervent Deſire of ſerving or obliging, and a Fidelity, or a conſtant and a faithful Adherence therein.

11. A Column wreathed with a Vine.

Tho' Weakneſs unto me belong,
In my Supporter I am ſtrong.

An Emblem that—

Tho' by Nature, like the undreſs'd Vine, we creep on Earth, yet Grace becoming our Prop and Support, we become a living and flouriſhing Tree, in an exalted Condition.

12. The Sun ſhining in full Power and Glory. *There is but one.* An Emblem of—

The great Creator and Author of all Things, having more Luſtre, Energy, and Uſefulneſs, than any other viſible Being.

Fair Emblem of the glorious cauſe of all,
So fair, that erring Nations proſtrate
fall,
And take the Copy for the Original.

13. Love ſtriking Fire with a Flint and Steel in a Tinder-Box. *I ſhall light it.* An Emblem that—

Love himſelf cannot ſtir up a Flame, without Care and Pains.

14. Drops of Water dropping from a Cloud. *I mourn your Abſence.* An Emblem that—

The Dews, the glittering Stars of the Earth, are the Tears ſhed for the Loſs of the Sun.

15. An *Æthiopian* adoring the Sun. *Not without Reaſon.* An Emblem that—

To worſhip the Sun as a Deity was the moſt excuſable of all the Heathen Idolatries. One can ſcarce wonder, that fallen Reaſon ſhould miſtake ſo fair a Copy for its adorable Original.

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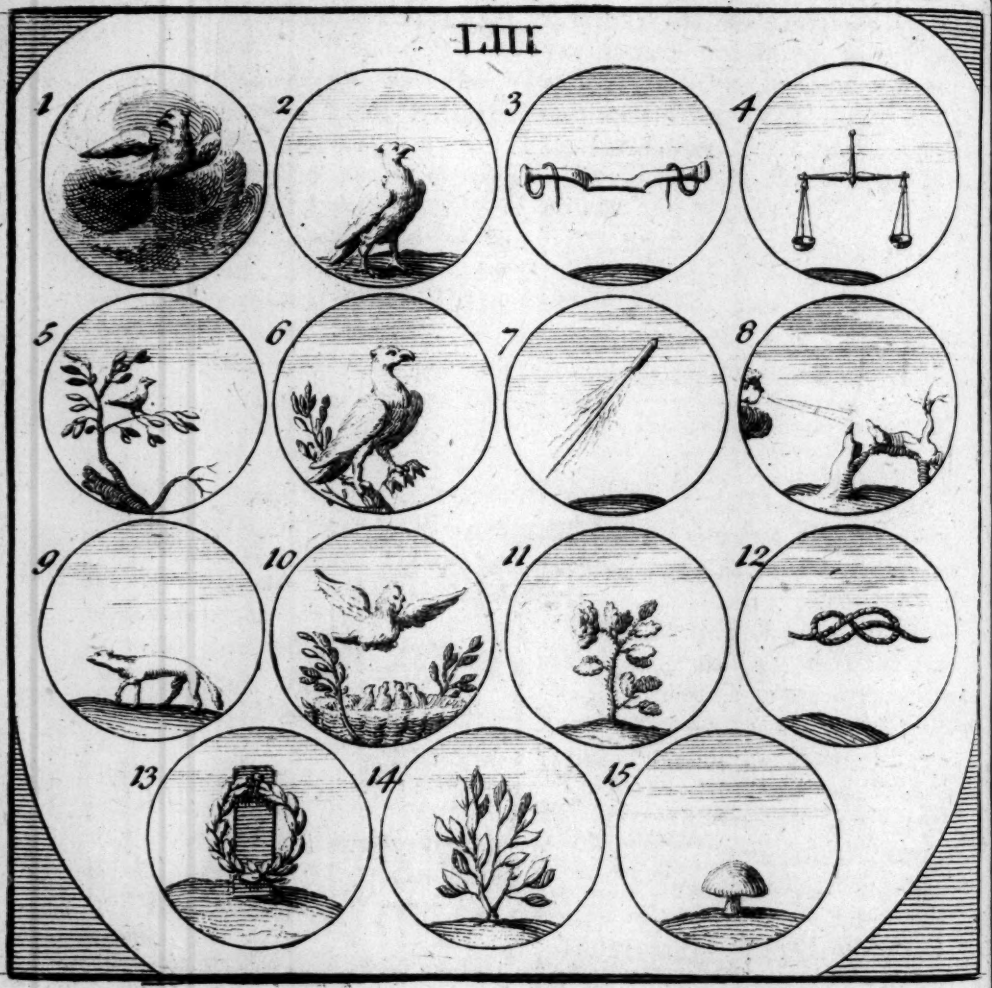
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PLATE LIII.

1. AN Eagle looking intrepidly in a Storm. *It adds to my Courage and Glory.* An Emblem that—

True Grandeur, Loftineſs of Mind and Courage, are beſt diſcovered in Adverſity, and appear then in their greateſt Luſtre.

2. An Eagle. *I derive my inward Qualifications, my Courage and Perſpecuity, from my Anceſtors.* An Emblem that—

Among other noble Qualities in the Eagle, her Courage, her Sharpneſs and Strength of Sight, is much to be commended; and that it is a greater Honour to one of noble Offspring to be wiſe, and of ſharp and deep Underſtanding, than to be rich, powerful, or great by Birth.

3. A Yoke. *Bear it in your Youth.* An Emblem that—

It is a Man's Duty, that it is profitable to him, patiently to bear what Afflictions God ſhall pleaſe to lay upon him, and to reſtrain his wanton Spirits, when they are moſt prone to be too briſk and laſcivious.

4. A Pair of Scales in an even Balance. *To neither Side.* An Emblem that—

Strict Juſtice ſhould incline to neither Side, neither be moved by Favour or Affection on the one Side, nor by Prejudice or Prepoſſeſſion on the other, but ſtrictly weigh the Merits of the Cauſe alone. See Appendix, Plate LIII. N°. 4.

5. A Nightingale upon a Branch ſinging. *I ſing well when at Liberty.* See Plate XLIX. N°. 11.

6. An Eagle holding a Crown in her Talons. *She has deſerved it, and ſhall not be deprived of it.* An Emblem that—

Deſert ſhould not go unrewarded.

7. A Sky-Rocket in the Air. *Its Luſtre proceeds from itſelf.* An Emblem that

Dignity and true Worth receive their Brightneſs and Radiance from within themſelves, not from external Objects or Honours, which do not adorn them, but are adorned by them.

8. An old dead Tree broken down by the Wind. *Years made its fall leſs difficult.* An Emblem of—

The Frailty of human Life, but more eſpecially of the precarious and tottering State of the infirm and aged, whom every Puff is ready and able to deſtroy.

9. An Ermine. See Plate XLIX. N°. 5.

10. An Eagle hovering in the Air over its Young Ones. *I know my own.* It is ſaid, that when an Eagle ſees its Young Ones ſo well grown, as to venture upon flying, it hovers over their Neſt, flutters with its Wings, and excites them to imitate it, and take their Flight; and when it ſees them weary or fearful, it takes them upon its Back, and carries them; ſo that the Fowlers cannot hurt the Young, without piercing thro' the Body of the old one. An Emblem this, that God delivered his People out of *Egypt*, and bore them upon *Eagles Wings*, and takes upon himſelf the Care of his People; that he led them out of *Egypt*, and ſet them at Liberty, as an Eagle takes its Young out of the Neſt to teach them how to fly, by gently fluttering about them.

11. A Roſe-Tree with a Roſe upon it. *Thy Smell is pleaſant, but thy Thorns ſting.* An Emblem that--Pleaſure is generally attended with a Sting; that we cannot well enjoy the one, without being ſenſible of the other.

12. A Knot in a Cord. *It muſt be untied with Care.* An Emblem that—

In intricate and difficult Affairs we muſt proceed with Caution, or we ſhall make bad worſe.

13. A Crown of Laurel faſten'd with a Nail to a Board. *It is ſecured,* An Emblem that—

Precaution and Care is requiſite and neceſſary to ſecure and maintain whatever Honours our great or virtuous Actions may have obtained.

14. A Laurel-Tree. *It cannot be gathered without Bitterneſs.* An Emblem that—

Great and glorious Actions cannot be atchieved without Difficulty and Troubles. That virtuous Actions cannot be followed without ſubduing our Appetites and paſſions, which we ſhall find no leſs bitter and unpleaſing to us than the gathering the Laurel, which makes the Hands of him that gathers it bitter.

15. A Muſhroom. *My Growth is ſpeedy,* An Emblem of—

Vice, which ſprings up and comes ſoon to Perfection of its own Accord, without Culture, and abounds every where; whereas Virtue is a choice Plant, needing the utmoſt Care and Culture, long Time, great Shelter, and a proper Soil to bring it to any Degree of Perfection. See Plate XXI. N°. 5.

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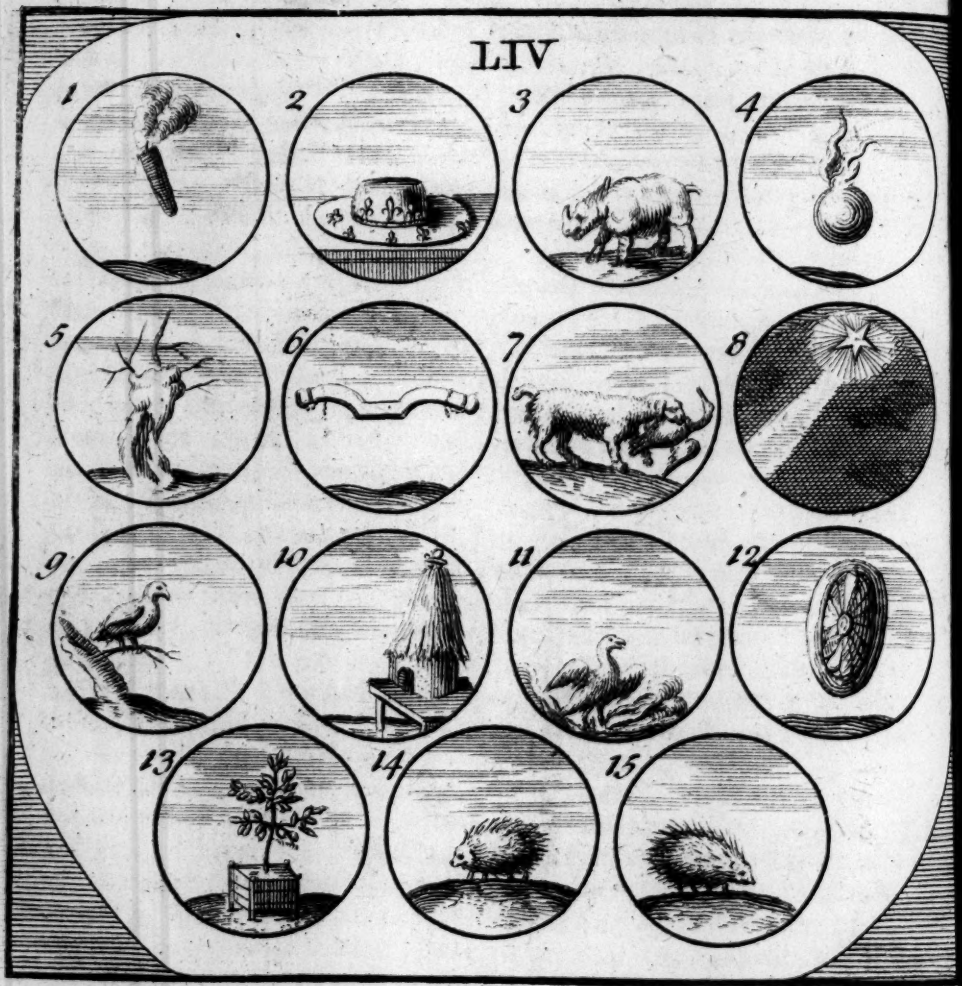
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PLATE LIV.

1. A Piece of Flambeau lighted. *I ſhine to the laſt, even when dying.* An Emblem of—

The Good and Virtuous, who ſhine to the laſt, and never more than in their Death. See Plate XLI. N°. 11.

2. A Cardinal's Hat, or a Hat Royal. *It is a good Security againſt all Weathers.* An Emblem that—

Power, and a proſperous State will defend us from many Dangers and Inconveniencies, when obtained by lawful and worthy means, otherwiſe we ſhall find it a Snake in our Boſom, deſtroying all inward Happineſs and Content, tho' in the midſt of outward Splendor and Greatneſs.

3. A Rhinoceros, an huge Beaſt, of an ugly and clumſy Aſpect, but endowed with great Strength and Courage. *Look not at my Outſide.* An Emblem that—

Virtue, and the inward Qualities of the Mind are greatly preferable to, and will ſupply the Defect of Beauty.

4. A Bomb or Granade flying in the Air. *It knows no Reſtraint.* An Emblem of—

A fiery and unruly Temper. See Plate XLVIII. N°. 14. and XIV. 1.

5. A Willow Tree. *I am enlarged by my Wounds.* An Emblem that—

Wounds, that Misfortunes and Calamities are often profitable to us.

6. A Yoke. *Take it upon you, it is eaſy.* The Service of God to Fleſh and Blood, is a Yoke, becauſe it grates upon the ſenſual Appetites, and reſtrains our natural Motions and Inclinations; yet it is eaſy in Compariſon of the Services of Sin, the Covenant of Works, and the ceremonial Law; it is eaſy to them that love God, and are regenerated, becauſe the Law is written in their Hearts.

7. A Spaniel holding a Heron. *Thief as he is, he ſpoils the Spoiler.* An Emblem of—

One Thief preying upon another.

8. A Comet. See Fig. XIV. N°. 8. and XXXI. N°. 2.

Portending Blood, like blazing Star,
The Beacon of approaching War.
Hung be the Heav'ns with Black, yield
Day to Night,
Comets importing Change to Times and
States;

Brandiſh

Brandiſh your golden Treſſes in the Skies,
And with them ſcourge the bad revolted Stars.

9. A Faulcon upon a Tree. *I wait an Opportunity.* An Emblem of—

A wicked Perſon waiting an Opportunity to do Evil.

10. A Hive of Bees. *Learn of us.* An Emblem that—

A Hive is a School to which many of the human Race ought to be ſent. Prudence, Induſtry, Love of our Neighbour, Zeal for public Good, OEconomy, Neatneſs and Temperance, are all Virtues conſpicuous in Bees; or, to ſpeak more properly, they read us Lectures on thoſe moral Subjects.

11. A Phœnix upon its Neſt ready to be burnt. *It is good to be prepared.* An Emblem that—

As this Bird is ſaid to prepare itſelf a Neſt, or Death-bed, ſo Chriſtians ought always to be prepared, as the Time is ſo uncertain when they may be called out of this precarious Life. We have given various Significations of it in a moral Senſe; in a common Way it means any Thing belonging to Chymiſtry, and as ſuch is generally made Uſe for their Signs, *&c.*

12. A Shield. In Scripture God is often called the Shield of his People. *I am thy Shield,* ſays God to *Abraham*; and the Pſalmiſt ſays, *With Favour wilt thou compaſs him as with a Shield; with thy Love and gracious Providence wilt thou keep him on every Side.* Princes and great Men are often called the Shield of the People, becauſe by their Offices they are, or ſhould be, the common Parents and Protectors of their People, to defend them from all Oppreſſions and Injuries. Faith, in Scripture is likewiſe called a Shield, becauſe it derives Strength from Chriſt for overcoming the Temptations of Satan.

13. An Orange-Tree laden with Fruit and Flowers. See Plate XXIII. Fig. 6.

14. An Hedge-hog. See Plate XXIV. Fig. 3.

15. An Hedge-hog. See Plate XXIII. Fig. 1.

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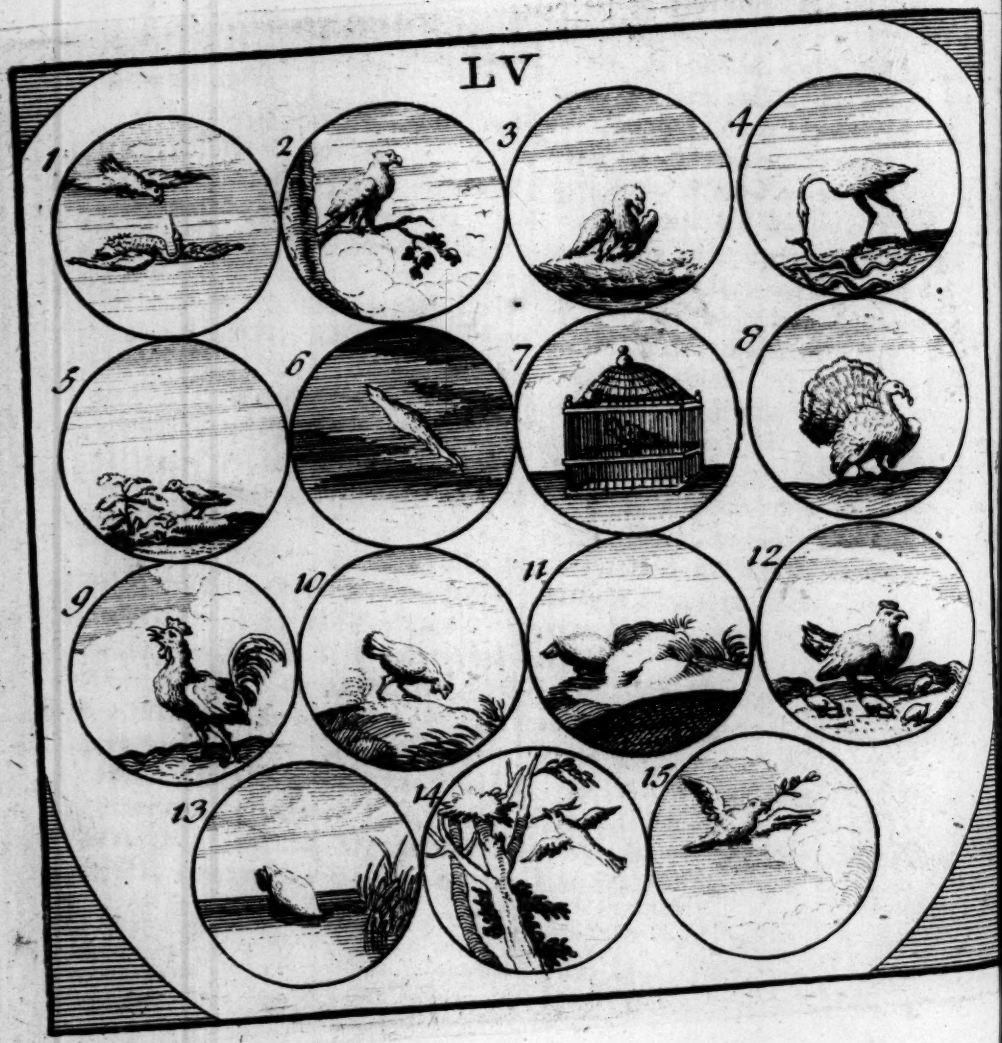
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PLATE LV.

1. A Falcon ſtriking at an Heron in the Air. *My Strength prevails.* An Emblem of—

A blood-thirſty and cruel Tyrant oppreſſing the defenceleſs.

As when a Falcon pinch'd with Hunger ſpies
A long-neck'd Heron that traverſes the Skies;
Eager of Blood, and meditating Death,
With vig'rous Wing he riſes from beneath;
With wond'rous Swiftneſs cuts his airy Way,
And ſoon in Diſtance loſt, purſues his tim'rous Prey.

2. A Vulture upon a Tree watching ſome ſmall Birds. *I wait with Impatience.* An Emblem of—

A Tyrant waiting with Impatience for the Deſtruction of others, who are unable to defend themſelves againſt his Power.

3. A Pelican. We are told of the Pelican, that, in Diſtreſs, it feeds its Young-Ones with its own Blood. The Moraliſts have made it therefore an Emblem of paternal Love, the Religious of our Saviour's Love, and the Poets, from the earlieſt Time to the preſent, have alluded to it on theſe Occaſions. The Pelican, altho' this be not true, has enough ſingular about it; and indeed the Animals concerning which ſo many Things are fabled, have in general ſome natural Singularity to countenance the Attention that have been paid them; tho' nothing to ſupport the Story, yet this Bird hath in its Beak, and about that Part, ſomething wonderfully uncommon, and thence aroſe the Opinion. See more of it, Plate LXI. Fig. 5.

4. A Stork eating of Snakes. *While I pleaſe my Palate, I profit my Country.* An Emblem of—

Patriotiſm. It is ſaid, that there is a natural Antipathy between Serpents and Storks, becauſe the Storks find out the Holes of Serpents, and devour them, and ſo purge the Countries of them; ſo that in *Egypt* and *Theſſaly*, where there were many Serpents, it was held a capital Crime to kill one. They are alſo a domeſtic Sort of Birds, loving the Society of Men, among whom they build their Neſts; are ſaid, but falſely, to have a peculiar Love and Regard for, and only to live in Republics, and have many valuable Qualities, as before mentioned, and

are reckoned rare Inſtances or Emblems of filial Love.

5. A Starling eating Hemlock. *One Man's Meat is another Man's Poiſon.* An Emblem of—

The Goodneſs and Providence of God, who has ordered all Things ſo, that even the moſt poiſonous and baneful Things, ſhall be a proper Food and Nouriſhment to ſome, ſo that nothing is uſeleſs, nothing in vain.

6. A Bird of Paradiſe, flying, commonly, but very falſely, ſaid to be without Feet; from whence, as not being ſuppoſed to be able to reſt upon Earth, and being generally ſeen flying, living upon Flies and other Inſects in the Air, like our Swallows, it has been uſed as an Emblem of Perſons who did not concern themſelves about earthly Affairs, but paid their chief Regard to heavenly Things.

7. A Bird in a Cage. *I am confined.* An Emblem that—

The Soul is like a Bird, the Fleſh the Cage,
Wherein ſhe wears her weary Pilgrimage.

8. A Turkey-Cock ſpreading his Tail. An Emblem of—

An angry, or malicious, implacable Perſon, ſwelling with Height of Rage and Paſſion, to which it is naturally inclined, and eaſily provoked.

9. A Cock. See Plate XXXV. N°. 7.

10. A Chicken ſcratching up the Ground to feed. *Its Labour makes it fat.* An Emblem that—

Labour will be rewarded with Plenty.

11. A Partridge hiding its Head, *Opinion deceives.* An Emblem of—

Folly. The Partridge, when its Head is hid, imagining itſelf very ſafe and ſecurely hid; thus ſilly Men commit Sin in ſecret, and think themſelves ſafe, never conſidering that all-ſeeing Eye, which nothing can eſcape.

12. A Hen and Chickens. See Appendix, N° 8.

13. A Duck diving. *I ſink, but ſhall riſe again.* An Emblem that—

The righteous Man, tho' he ſometimes falls will riſe again; that Difficulties and Diſtreſſes, tho' they ſink us down for a Time, will not entirely overwhelm and keep us always under.

14. A Magpye carrying a Piece of Stick to build its Neſt in a Tree. *This is of Uſe to me.* An Emblem that—

There is nothing, however mean and inſignificant it may appear, but is uſeful and neceſſary upon ſome Occaſions.

15. A Dove bearing an Olive Branch. See Plate XV. N°. 15. See Appendix.

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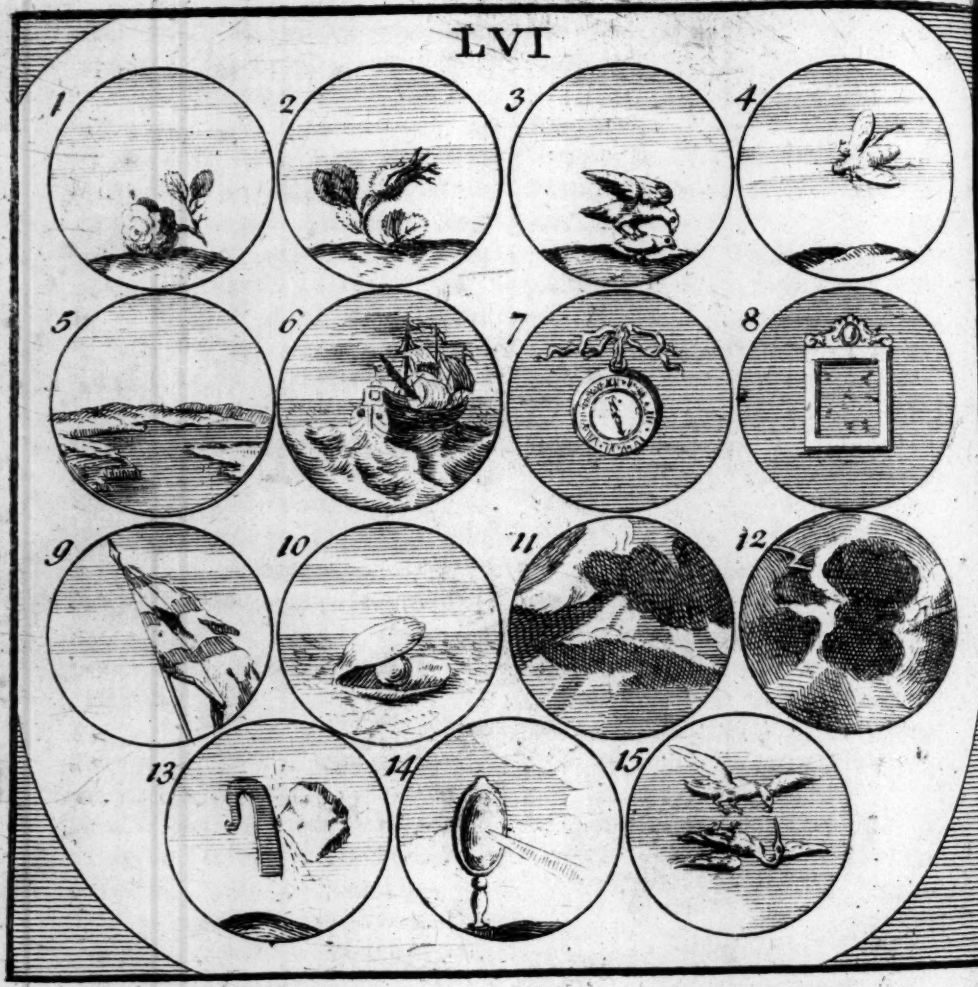

PLATE LVI.

1. A Roſé full blown. *For the public Good.* An Emblem of—

The ſpreading or opening a generous Heart, which cannot ſhut up its Compaſſion, or remain unconcerned at any human Calamity. The Freeneſs and Copiouſneſs with which their choiceſt Eſſences are diſperſed, repreſent not only the various Acts of an unconcerned Liberality, but alſo that cordial Affection and yearning Tenderneſs with which they are beſtowed.

2. A Roſe Bud. *All my Beauties lie concealed, and my Sweets lock'd up.* An Emblem of—

A niggardly Wretch, whoſe Aims are all turned inward, and meanly terminated upon himſelf, who makes his own private Intereſts, or perſonal Pleaſures, the ſole Centre of his Deſigns, and ſcanty Circumference of all his Actions.

3. A Faulcon holding a Partridge. *It is for my Maſter.* An Emblem of—

Fidelity, or a faithful Diſcharge of Truſts repoſed, without wronging or embezzling.

4. A Bee flying. *Virtue and Clemency.* An Emblem that—

A King ſhould be among his Subjects what the King (or rather Queen) is among a Swarm of Bees, more remarkable and excellent both in the Gifts of Body and Mind; and as the King, of the Bees, wants a Sting, or if he has one does not uſe it, ſo a good Prince ought to be ſlow to puniſh, and delighting in Clemency.

5. A River running. *Its Courſe makes it famous.* An Emblem that—

A godly and virtuous Courſe, largely diſtributing (like a flowing River) its bountiful and plenteous Gifts to all around, will truly make us famous.

6. A Ship. See Plate XXXVI. N°. 8.

7. A Watch. *My Value is according to going.* An Emblem that—

A Man, like a Watch, is not to be valued according to his Wealth or Power, but according to the Goodneſs and Regularity of his Actions. See Plate XXVII. N°. 10.

8. A Looking-Glaſs. *It ſhews Blemiſhes, but makes none.* An Emblem of—

A faithful Friend, one that tells us our Faults, without attributing

tributing to us what we have not, or exaggerating thoſe we have.

9. A Tattered Enſign. *The more it is torn, the more eſteemed.* An Emblem that—

The more Hardſhips and Difficulties we have gone through, and manfully reſiſted, the more Honour and Glory ſhall we in the End obtain.

10. An Eagle hovering in the Air. *Ready to deſcend.*

An Emblem, or Caution to us againſt the many Dangers and Temptations continually hovering over our Heads, and ready to deſcend upon us; only to be avoided by keeping a diligent Look-out with an Eye more piercing and penetrating than that of the Eagle itſelf.

11. The Sun cover'd over with Clouds, but ſhooting out its Rays from beneath it. *My Splendour cannot be hid.* An Emblem that—

The Dignity and Splendour that accompanies great and good Actions may be obſcured for a Time, but can be hid no more than the Sun.

12. A Flint and Steel ſtriking Fire.

Until the Steel the Flint ſhall ſtrike,
It will afford nor Heat, nor Light.

An Emblem that—

Hard Afflictions muſt ſmite our hardened Hearts, before the Light and Fire of Grace will be be produced, and ſend forth its ſhining Rays.

14. A Burning-glaſs, which gathers together and unites the Beams of the Sun, ſo as to produce Fire. An Emblem of—

The good and pious Chriſtian, who gathers together and unites the ſeveral Parts and Precepts of God's Word, ſo as to produce in his Mind a heavenly and celeſtial Fire of Love, flaming out in Gratitude for all his Mercies and Loving kindneſſes.

15. A Faulcon and a Heron. See LV. N°. 1.

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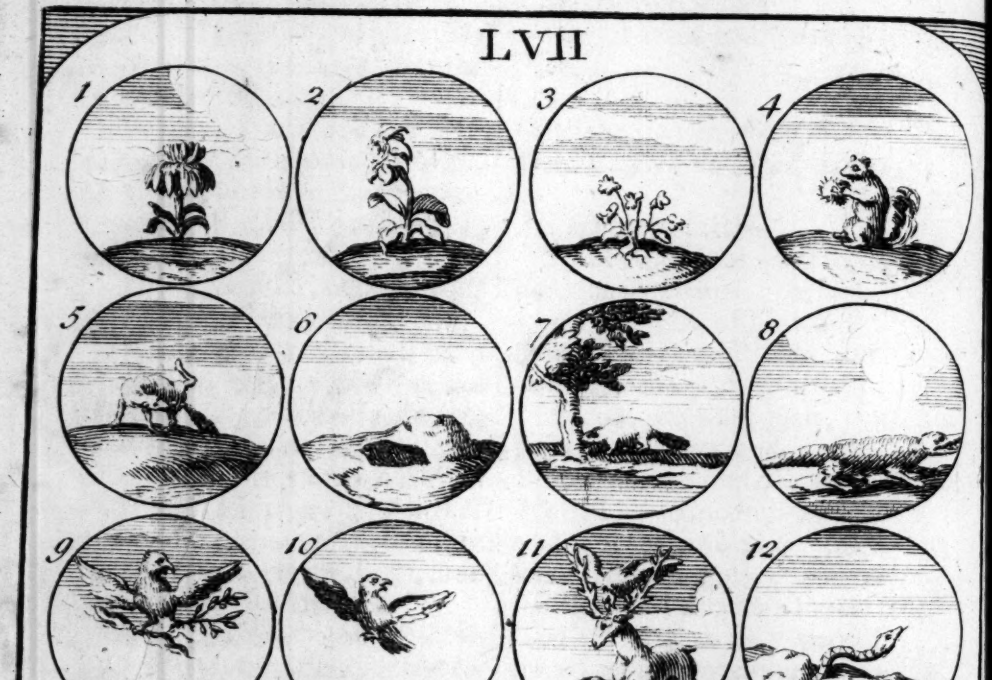
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PLATE LVII.

1. A Crown Imperial. *Baſhful in Youth, graceful in Age.* An Emblem that—

Modeſt and baſhful young Men are the moſt likely to prove graceful and honourable in Age; as not having too early, too high an Opinion of their own Merits and Self-ſufficiency: the Crown Imperial being at firſt a Flower of a modeſt and plain Appearance, till it is blown out in its Beauty.

2. A Marygold. See many Emblems of this Flower as by Index.

3. A Sort of ſenſitive Plant, which haſtily contracts her Fibres, and, like a Perſon under Apprehenſion of Violence, withdraws from your Fingers in a kind of precipitate Diſorder. Perhaps the Beauty of her Aſpect might be ſullied, or the Niceneſs of her Texture diſcompoſed; therefore, like a coy Virgin, ſhe keeps at a Diſtance from all unbecoming Familiarities, and will admit no ſuch improper, if not pernicious Freedoms An inſtructive Emblem, or Admontion to Chriſtians, that—

Such ſhould be our apprehenſive timorous Care, with regard to Sin, and all, even the moſt diſtant Approaches to Vice; we ſhould avoid every Appearance of Evil, and ſtand aloof from every Temptation of falling.

Such who are almoſt blind, that is mentally blind, or whoſe Deeds are dark, are offended at, and cannot bear the ſcrutinizing Eye of Day.

4. A Squirrel taking the Meat out of a Cheſnut. *Not without Trouble.* An Emblem that—

Nothing that's worthy having, can be obtained without Trouble and Difficulty.

5. A Caſtor, or Beaver, that bites off its Teſticles, when purſued by the Hunters to ſave himſelf, knowing that it is for them that he is hunted. *Life is precious.* An Emblem that—

Every Thing is to be parted with rather than loſe one's Life; that our Goods and Fortune, and whatever we hold moſt dear, (Virtue and Honour excepted) ſhould be thought lightly of in Compariſon of Life. See Appendix.

6. A Mole in the Ground. *Light offends her.* An Emblem that—

7. A Beaver gnawing a large Tree. *I ſhall effect it in Time.* An Emblem of—

Diligence and Perſeverance. N°. 5.

8. A Crocodile on the Banks of a River. *I wait my Opportunity.* An Emblem of—

Falſhood, laying in wait to deceive. See Plate XIII. N°. 10.

9. An Eagle flying, and holding Lightning in one Claw, and an Olive Branch in the other. *As they deſerve.* An Emblem of—

A Miniſter of Juſtice. For thoſe that do well, Peace and a Crown of Glory; for ſuch as do ill Tribulation and Wrath.

10. An Eagle flying high. *Nothing eſcapes her Sight.* An Emblem of—

The all-ſeeing Eye of God, whoſe Sight nothing eſcapes. See Plate XLVIII. N°. 8.

11. An Eagle upon the Head of a Stag. *Flight is vain.* An Emblem of—

An evil Conſcience, from which it is in vain to fly, as we muſt always carry our Plague, our Deſtruction with us, wherever we go. See Plate VIII. N°. 7.

12. A Snake creeping thro' two Rocks, and quitting its old Skin. *I am renewed.* An Emblem of—

The Reſurrection of the Juſt. See Plate XII. N°. 2.

13. An Oſtrich. *My Wings avail me not.* See Plate IX. N°. 8.

14. An Eagle flying in Thunder and Lightning. *I fear not Fire or Darts.* An Emblem of—

True Courage.

15. An Eagle. *I am not admired for my Voice, but my Actions.* An Emblem of—

The Difference of Gifts and Qualifications, for which, according to their Way, every one is valued. See Plate XLIV. N°. 11.

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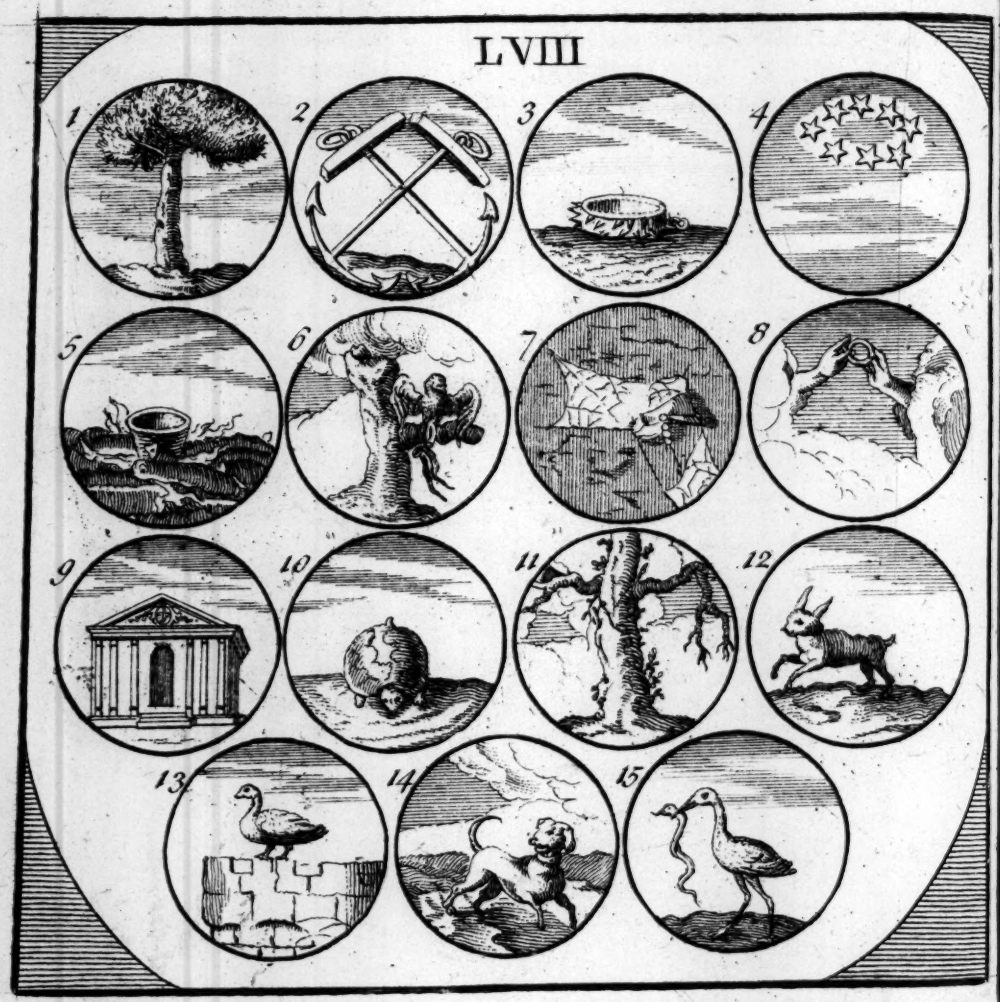
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PLATE LVIII.

1. A Pine Tree. This Tree is looked upon as an Emblem of—

Death; becauſe, being once cut, it is ſaid never to ſprout again; beſides, it is extraordinary bitter, and reputed to kill any other Plant that joins it.

2. Two Anchors croſs-wiſe; ſignifying, That in great and eminent Dangers, and in violent Tempeſts, we cannot be too well ſecured. Anchors are Emblems of Hope, in a ſpiritual, as well as temporal Senſe, Hope being, as it were, the Anchor which holds us firm to our Faith in all Tempeſts and Adverſities.

3. A Dog's Collar armed with Points. See Plate XXXIV. N°. 3. See Appendix.

4. A Crown of Stars. *A Reward of Love.* An Emblem that—

Our Love, if divine, ſhall be rewarded with a glorious and divine Crown, infinitely preferable to all earthly Crowns, as much as Stars excel the brighteſt Gem in Glory.

5. A Goldſmith's Crucible upon a Fire. *We are tried by Afflictions.* An Emblem that—

As Metals are by this Means rendered more pure and refined, all their Droſs being purged away, ſo will the trying Fire of Afflictions purge away our Droſs, and render us more pure and refined.

6. A Bird tied to a Tree. *My Will is not my own.* An Emblem of—

Conſtraint, and Loſs of Liberty.

7. A Helmet covered with Spiders Webs. A ſure Emblem of—

Peace; when the Accoutrements of War are thus neglected.

8. Two Hands proceeding from the Clouds holding a Ring. An Emblem of—

Conjugal Fidelity, which nothing ſhould make us break. The Hands proceeding from Clouds may ſignify, that ſuch Contracts are ratified and regiſtered in Heaven.

9. A Temple. *To Virtue and Honour.* An Emblem that—

Virtue and Honour are holy and religious Things, deſerving our utmoſt Reverence and Regard.

10. A Tortoiſe. *A faithful Guardian of her Houſe.* An Emblem of—

A good Houſekeeper. The Proverb ſays, *A Woman may be abſent from her Houſe, only when ſhe is chriſten'd, when ſhe is married, and when ſhe is buried.*

11. A dead Oak ſurrounded with Ivy. *I wither and die with you.* An Emblem of—

Friendſhip, even in Death; that we ſhould chuſe ſuch Friends, whom neither Length of Time, nor even Death itſelf can alter.

12. A Hare. *Better prepared for Flight than Fight.* An Emblem of—

Defenceleſsneſs; for whoſe Safety we ſee, nevertheleſs, that Nature has, by its Fearfulneſs, Vigilance, Quickneſs of Hearing, but more eſpecially by the Quickneſs of its Feet, in ſome Meaſure provided; for all which Qualities, as well as Wantonneſs, Fruitfulneſs and Solitude, it is looked upon as an Emblem. The *Romans* bore Hares in ſome of their Colours in the Days of the Emperor *Valens*; which ſhews that they were not then a diſhonourable Emblem, even for Soldiers.

13. A Gooſe upon a Fortreſs. *Cackling was once to my Honour.* An Emblem of—

A watchful Centinel; this domeſtick Fowl was in great Eſteem among the *Romans*, for having ſaved the Capitol from the Invaſion of the *Gauls*, by her cackling, and clapping her Wings. They were kept in the Temple of *Juno* and the Cenſors, at their Entrance into their Office, provided Meat for them. There was alſo every Year a Feaſt kept at *Rome*, at which they carried a Silver Image of a Gooſe, in State upon a Pageant, adorned with Tapeſtry, with a Dog which was hanged, to puniſh that Creature, becauſe he did not bark at the Arrival of the *Gauls*.

14. A Dog running along a Path-way. *I ſeek my Maſter.* An Emblem of—

Love and Fidelity.

15. A Stork devouring a Snake. *I wiſh I had the Power to deſtroy them all.* An Emblem of—

A beneficent Mind, willing to do all the Good that is in its Power.

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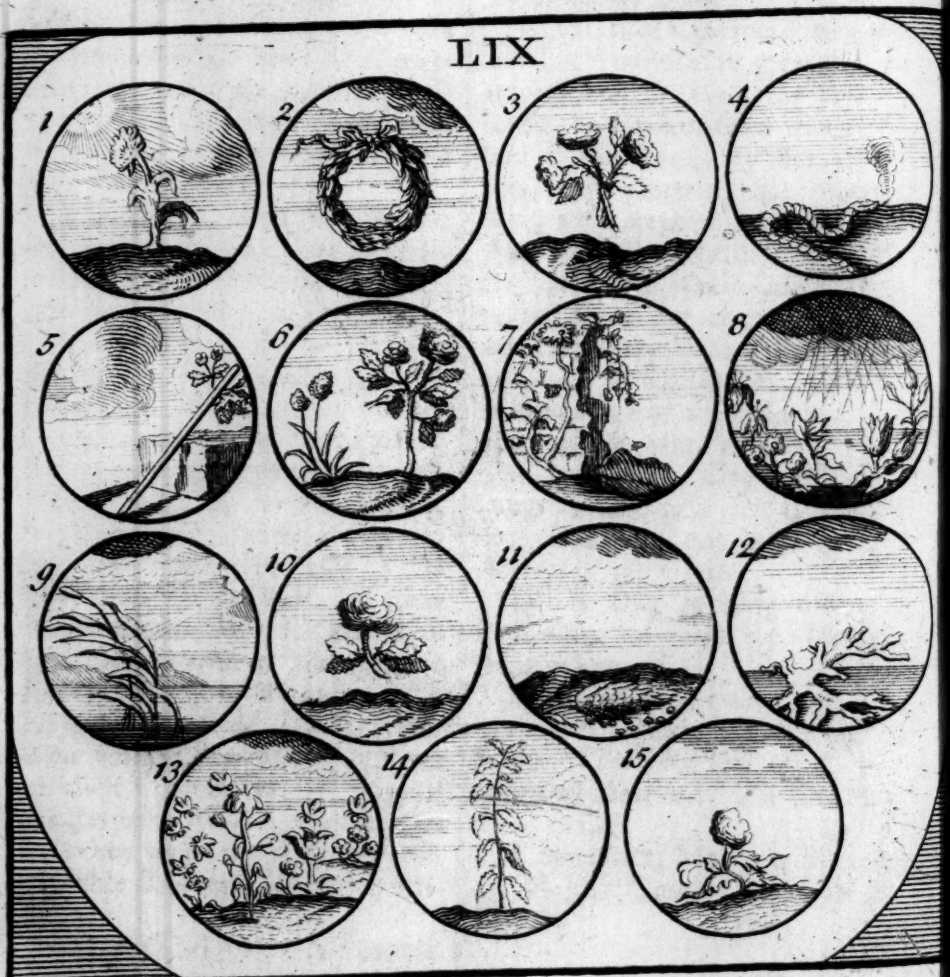

PLATE LIX.

1. A Sun Flower, or Marygold, with the Sun over it. *I would never follow any thing meaner.*

When this I meditate, methinks the Flowers
Have Spirits far more generous than ours,
And give us fair Example to deſpiſe
The ſervile Fawnings and Idolatries,
Wherewith we court theſe earthly Things below,
Which merit not the Service we beſtow.

2. A Garland of Laurel. *For thoſe that deſire and deſerve.* An Emblem that—

When the full Time of Trial is expired,
Thou ſhalt obtain the Crown that thou deſired.

3. A Noſegay of Roſes. *They hardly flouriſh, but they fade.* An Emblem of—

The Decay of all terreſtrial Things; but the Glories and Pleaſures of heavenly Things never wax old, never corrupt or decay.

4. A Match lighted. *I hold out to the End.* An Emblem of--

That Spirit which nobly enflamed the Breaſt of the holy Martyrs, and made them rejoice to undergo the ſevereſt Perſecutions, and lay down their Lives for their Religion.

5. *Aaron*'s Rod in Bloſſom.

When Hope quite fruſtrate was become,
The wither'd Rod did freſhly bloom.
An Emblem of—

The miraculous Incarnation of our bleſſed Saviour from a Virgin Mother.

6. A Roſe-Tree in Flower, and Garlick growing near it. *My Smell is the ſweeter for it.* An Emblem that—

Oppoſite or contrary Things are the beſt Foil for each other: Thus, diſagreeable Smells make Sweets the more pleaſant and welcome; Vice ſhows Virtue in a more conſpicuous Light, *&c.*

7. A Wall overgrown with Ivy. *While you ſtand I ſhall flouriſh.* An Emblem of—

The Civil Power ſupporting the Church.

8. A Parterre of Flowers, and the Rain falling upon it. *By God's Help.* An Emblem of—

A cultivated Mind, flouriſhing by the Bleſſing of God; tho' we cultivate, it is the Bleſſing of the Almighty Huſbandman that imparts Succeſs. See Appendix.

9. A Reed ſhaken with the Wind. *It is my Fate.* An Emblem of—

Perſons in a low Condition,

ſubject to Adverſities and Calamities, with which however they ought to be content, as it is that Station of Life which God thought beſt and propereſt for them.

10. A Roſe blown. *My Sweets are diſperſed.* An Emblem that—

When the divine Grace has ſhone upon the Mind, even the Churl becomes bountiful; the Heart of Stone is ſhaken off, and a Heart of Fleſh, ſuſceptible of the moſt benevolent and generous Emotions planted in its Stead; the tender Regards are no longer confined to a ſingle Object, but extend themſelves into a generous Concern for Mankind, and ſhed liberal Refreſhments on all within their Reach.

11. An Ear of Corn lying upon the Ground. *Thus it will find Life.* An Emblem of—

The Reſurrection; when our Bodies, after having lain in the Ground, ſhall like the Corn in the Ground, be again raiſed up to Life.

12. A Branch of Coral. See Appendix, N°. 7.

13. Bees flying in a Parterre of Flowers. *Hence we gather Sweets.* An Emblem of—

Time properly and advantageouſly employed; while the gay Butterfly flutters her painted Wings, and ſips a little fantaſtick Delight only for the preſent Moment; while the gloomy Spider, worſe than idly buſied, is preparing his inſidious Nets for Deſtruction, or ſucking Venom even from the moſt wholeſome Plants; this frugal Community are wiſely imployed in providing for Futurity, and collecting a copious Stock of the moſt balmy Treaſures: May we alſo, in our proper Time, be careful to gather the richeſt Sweets, and nobleſt Spoils.

14. A Nettle. *The more lightly I am handled, I ſting the more.* An Emblem of—

Such Tempers and Diſpoſitions with which a hard and rough Treatment is moſt prevalent; as alſo of Moroſeneſs or Peeviſhneſs, being of an untractable and forbidding Converſation.

15. An Anemone. *The Value of it is tranſitory.* An Emblem of—

Beauty, its tranſient Glories, and frail State.

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PLATE LX.

1. A Sun-Flower drooping. *Till the Sun returns.*

See when he down declines, ſhe droops and mourns,
Bedew'd (as 'twere) with Tears till he returns;
And how ſhe veils her Flowers when he's gone,
As if ſhe ſcorned to be look'd upon
By an inferior Eye; or did contemn
To wait upon a meaner Light than Him.

2. A Pair of Compaſſes ſtriking out a Circle. *Without End.* An Emblem of—

Eternity, which knows no End or Beginning.

3. A Sun-dial. See Plates XLIII. N°. 1. and XLVIII. N°. 4.

Should not each Dial ſtrike us as we paſs,
Portentous, as the written Wall; which ſtruck
O'er midnight Bowls the proud Aſſyrian *pale,*
Ere while high-fluſh'd with Inſolence and Wine;
Like that the Dial ſpeaks, and points to thee,
Loth as thou art to to break the Banquet up;
" O Man! thy Kingdom is departing " from thee,
" And while it laſts, is emptier than my " Shade."
Its ſilent Language ſuch; nor need'ſt thou call
Thy Magi *to decipher what it means.*

4. A Roſe ſet in a Bottle of Water. *I live 'tis true, but I live in Tears.* An Emblem of—

A weak and ſickly Conſtitution, or of one who has met with great Calamities and Misfortunes, and dragged out a weary and troubleſome Life in Miſery and Woe.

5. A Watch. See Plate XXVII. 10.

6. The Monument of a noble Warrior, adorn'd with a formidable Magnificence of Swords and Spears, and other murdering Engines and Inſtruments of Slaughter. If ſuch Reſpect is paid to the Memory of a brave Soldier, for ſacrificing his Life to publick Good; then what Honours, what immortal Honours are due to the great Captain of our Salvation? who, tho' the Lord of the angelick Legions, and ſupreme Commander of all heavenly Hoſts, willingly offered himſelf a bleeding Propitiation for Sinners.

7. Ivy running along a Tree that lies dead upon the Earth. *I have out liv'd my Deſtiny.* An Emblem of—

Perſons ſurviving their chief Friends, or Supports.

8. A Hind purſued by a Dog, which ſees its Male, the Hart, killed

killed by a Sword. *I know not which Evil is the worſt.* An Emblem of—

A compaſſionate and tender Diſpoſition, which, even in the Height of its own Misfortunes and Calamities, has a fellow Feeling of, and can commiſerate thoſe of others, eſpecially where the Ties of Love oblige.

9. Tilled Land, in which the Corn begins to ſprout. *We muſt die to live.* An Emblem of—

The Reſurrection; that we cannot be quickened except we die.

10. Several Flowers in a Parterre blown down by the Wind. *The more beautiful and tender the more ſubject to Injury.* An Emblem of—

All created Beauty; that all Fleſh is Graſs, and all the Goodlineſs thereof, as the Flower of the Field: That as the Storms are gathered, and the Tempeſts muſtered to fall with Rage upon the vegetable Beauties, ſo Age, the Winter of Life, with his ſavage and unrelenting Blaſts, invades all earthly Beauties, the moſt tender and delicate of which are firſt and moſt eaſily deſtroyed.

11. A Vine laden with Fruit, reſting upon a dead Elm. *I forſake you not, even in Death.* An Emblem of—

A true Friend, whom even Death itſelf cannot hinder from rendering all the good Offices in his Power.

12. A burning Mountain, vomiting out Smoke and Flames. An Emblem of—

Rage and Fury.

13. A Tomb covered with Flowers and Tears. *The Tributes of Love.* An Emblem that—

All the Honours we can pay to the Dead, are Tears for their Loſs; and bearing a lively Memory of them in our Minds; of which the Flowers are an Emblem, as the Tombs of the Virtuous uſed annually to be deck'd with them, by way of Memorial, by their ſurviving Friends.

14. Two Hands; the one holding a Flint, the other a Steel, ſtriking Fire. *We produce Fire.* An Emblem of—

True Fidelity and Love, which will, like the Flint and Steel, produce a Flame.

15. A Turtle with her young Ones upon a dry Branch, viewing her dead Mate. *Now I know what Love is.* An Emblem that—

We ſeldom know, or feel the full Force and Sincerity of our Love, till we have loſt the beloved Object. See Appendix.

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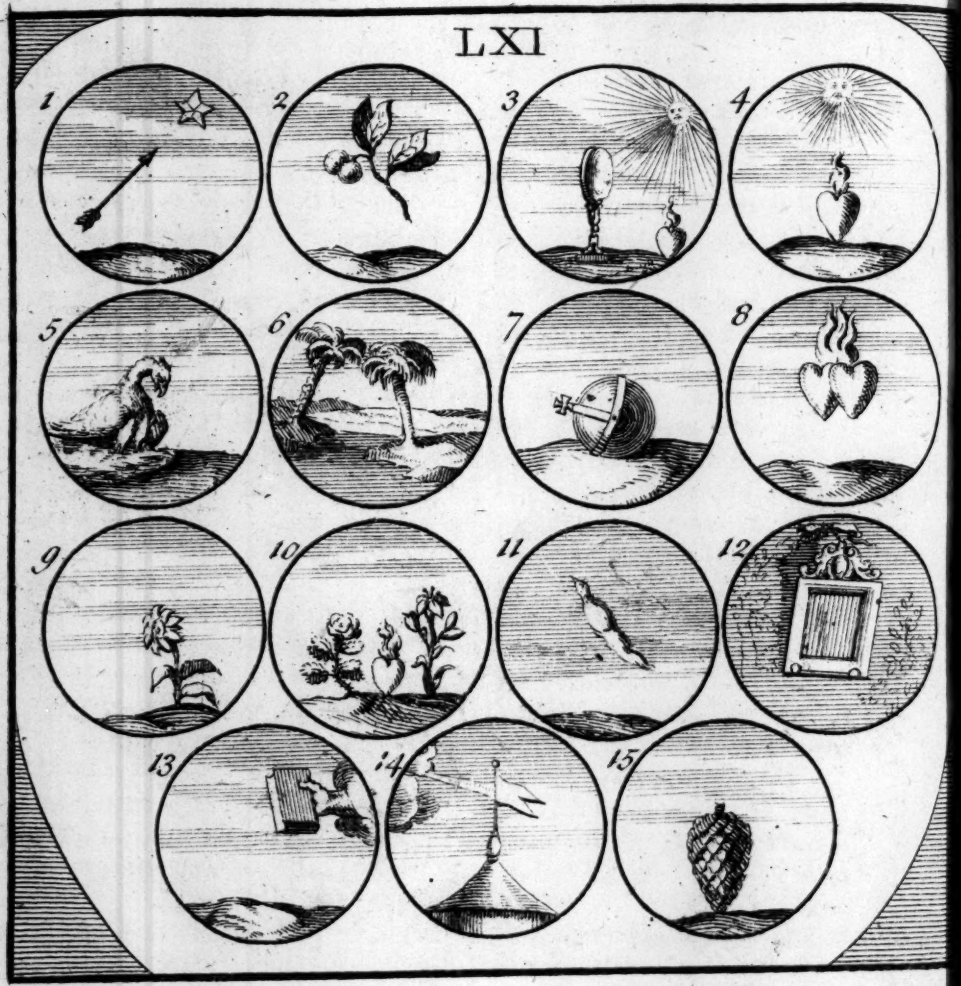
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PLATE LXI.

1. AN Arrow pointing to the Polar Star. *I ſeek but one.* An Emblem of—

A faithful and conſtant Diſpoſition to one alone.

2. A Twin Fruit. *None can ſeparate us.* An Emblem of—

Matrimony, or true Love, in which, when two are united, none can, or ought to ſeparate them. *What God hath joined, let no Man endeavour to put apart.*

3. A Heart fired by the Sun Beams by a Burning glaſs. *It inflames, but does not burn it.* An Emblem that—

The cœleſtial Flames reverberated on our Hearts by the ſhining Mirror of God's Grace, will enliven us with a holy Flame, no ways prejudicial or hurtful, but greatly to our Comfort and Advantage.

4. A Heart enflamed by the Sun. *I ſhall be elevated, or conſumed.* An Emblem that—

An Heart enflamed with celeſtial Fire, muſt either be elevated to Heaven, or conſumed.

5. A Pelican feeding its Young Ones.

This Bird frequents the Waters both freſh and ſalt, and feeds voraciouſly on Fiſhes, *&c.* Its favourite Reſidence is in remote, uncultivated Foreſts, where it builds, and breeds up its Young; ſo that, *The Pelican of the Deſart* is no improper Phraſe. To theſe remote Places the Pelican is ſaid to carry the Food for a numerous Brood, for which Nature has given her a vaſt Bag at her Throat. In this ſhe ſtores what ſhe has caught, and flying off to the diſtant Place of their Reſidence, ſhe feeds them from that Repoſitory. If ſome Perſon, in early Time, quite unacquainted with the Hiſtory of this Bird, ſaw her alight in the Midſt of a Deſart among a Brood of ravenous Young Ones, and feed them from this Bag, it would not be unnatural for him to ſuppoſe, however ſtrange the Thing muſt be in itſelf, that it was with her own Blood ſhe fed them. Thus aroſe, from a Miſtake, the Story of this Miracle, which faithful Ignorance has propagated thro' many Ages.

6 Two Palm-Trees joining acroſs a River. *By mutual Inclination.* An Emblem that—

Two Parties, however diſagreeing, diſtant or ſeparated from each other, by mutual Endea-

vours and Approaches, may eaſily be united.

7. A Globe upon the Earth. *Deſpiſe earthly Things.* An Emblem that—

We ſhould not be fond of, or ſet our Hearts upon Things of this World, but on Things above.

The Soul of Man was made to walk the Skies,
Delightful Outlet of her Priſon here!
There diſincumber'd from her Chains, the Ties
Of Joys terreſtrial, ſhe can rove at large.

8. Two burning Hearts. *Love unites us in one holy Flame.* An Emblem of—

The Effect of true Love. See Plate XX. N°. 13.

9. See Plate LIX. N°. 1.

10. See Plate XLIV. N°. 19.

11. A Bird of Paradiſe. This is one of the lighteſt Birds that is known, and is ſo finely covered with Feathers, that with the leaſt Motion of its Wings it floats upon the Air, and does in Effect live there, ſeldom ſtanding upon its Feet, except to ſleep. This is all that is Truth in that Reſpect; and from this People, fond of ſwelling Things into Miracles, have ſaid, that it lived altogether in the Air, and was ſuſtained without Food.

12. A Looking-glaſs. *As it were in a Glaſs.* An Emblem of—

The Stage, or rather Stage of Life, wherein, *as in a Glaſs*, we may ſee our own Follies and Imperfections expoſed; but few, 'tis to be feared, frequent or conſult either the Stage or the Glaſs, or even the Stage of Life with theſe Views.

13. A Book ſhut, held from a Cloud. *It is not lawful to permit any to open it.* An Emblem of—

Fate, or Futurity; to open or explain which it is not lawful, or permitted any. Intimating, that thoſe Things remain ſhut, and lock'd up in the Hand of God alone, and ſuch as pretend to be able by any Means to reveal the ſame, are only Impoſtors.

14. A Weather-Cock, ſo called from the Shape of the Cock they were generally made in, and particularly made Uſe of on that Occaſion, as by its Watchfulneſs and Aſſiduity it ſhewed us the leaſt Variation of the Weather; commonly placed upon the Top of Steeples, as an Emblem that—

Prelates and Paſtors are to watch diligently over their Flocks.

15. A Pine. See Plate XXVI. N°. 11.

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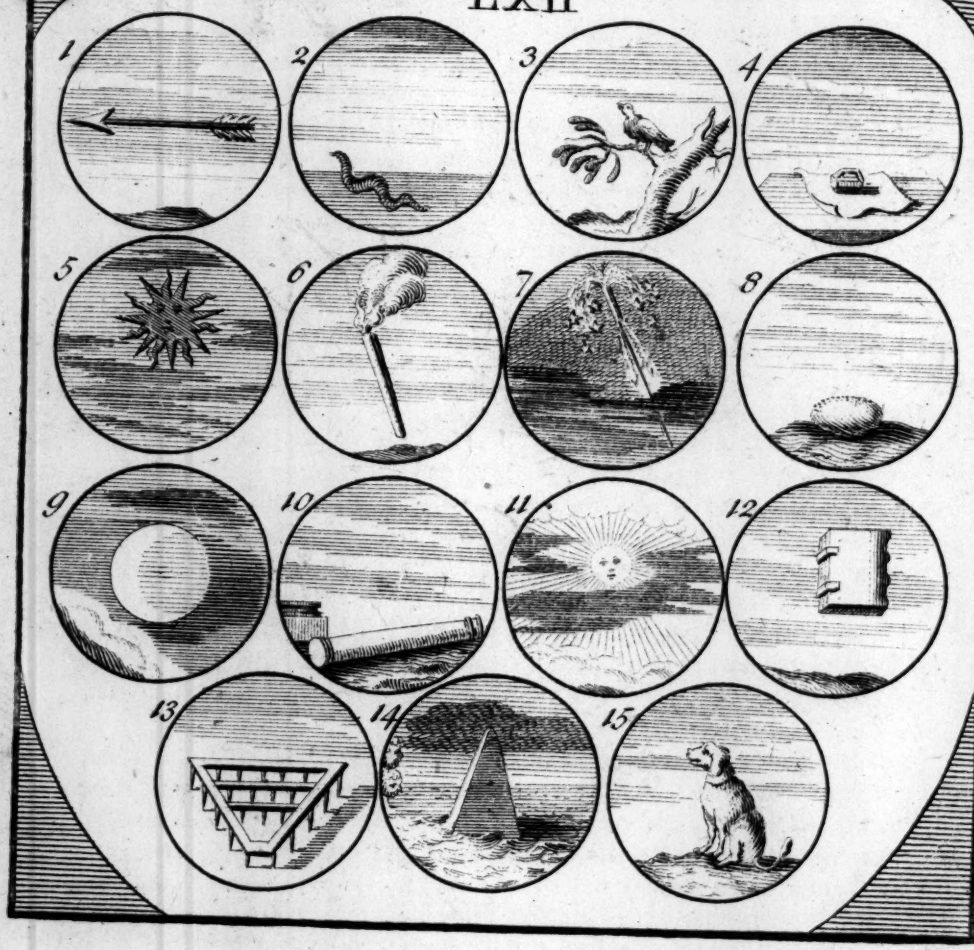

PLATE LXII.

1. AN Arrow. *I have Wings to purſue, and a Point to wound.* An Emblem of—

Juſtice, which ſome Time or other will with its Wings certainly overtake, and with its Point wound the Guilty, how ſecure ſoever they may imagine themſelves in Villainy.

2. A Leech *It heals by biting*, An Emblem that—

Such Things as we often take, and imagine to be hurtful and diſadvantageous to us, are in the End ſalutary and beneficial. Alſo an Emblem of a greedy and voluptuous Perſon, a mere Glutton, a Miſer, *&c.*

3. A Nightingale ſinging. *Love makes me ſing.* An Emblem that—

A virtuous and true Love renders us merry and chearful, and gives us Delight.

4. A Diamond, *&c.* See Plate XXXIV. N°. 1.

5. The Sun eclipſed.—Let this radiant Orb be eclipſed only for a few Minutes, and all Nature immediately aſſumes an Air of Sadneſs: So when Chriſt hides away his Face, when Faith loſes Sight of that Conſolation of *Iſrael*, Oh! how gloomy are the Proſpects of the Soul!

6. A Flambeau lighted. *The greater my Blaze the ſhorter will be my Life.* A Caution or Emblem againſt—

Intemperance; ſignifying, that the faſter we live, the more we riot in Pleaſures and Voluptuouſneſs, the faſter we conſume the Torch of Life, and haſten on our Deſtruction.

7. A Sky-Rocket in the Air, throwing out Stars at the End of its Flight. *He concealed his Light in his Courſe.* An Emblem of—

A Perſon making a glorious Exit, filled with a joyful, ſure, and certain Hope of a happy Immortality.—Of a dying Convert, receiving and ſhedding abroad that Light which he was before a Stranger to all his Life.

8. A Silk-worm in its Caſe; where, like a Recluſe in its Cell when the Gaiety and Buſineſs of Life is over, ſhe immures herſelf, and ſpends the Remainder of her Days in Retirement; or rather, a Sort of Sepulchre, where, when cloyed with Pleaſure, and weary of the World, ſhe prepares for her own Interment;

ment; from whence, the ſtated Period being elapſed, ſhe awakes from a Death like Inactivity, breaks the Incloſure of her Tomb, throws off the duſky Shroud, aſſumes a new Form, puts on a more ſumptuous Array, and, from an Inſect creeping on the Ground, becomes a winged Inhabitant of the Air.

9. A new Moon. *Concealed, but not loſt to the World.* An Emblem that—

Tho' in her waining Dimneſs, ſhe can ſcarcely ſcatter the nocturnal Gloom, yet is not her Light loſt, but only concealed for a Time, when ſhe will again ſhine forth at her Full as bright as ever.

The Moon, tho' ſo bright to Appearance, is known to borrow all her Light from the Sun, being but as a Looking glaſs, that reflects the Light it receives. The Moon is an Emblem of the Church; for Divines comparing Jeſus Chriſt to the Sun, do compare the Church to the Moon, as receiving all its Splendor and Beauty from him. She is ſometimes an Emblem of Eternity, becauſe when moſt declined ſhe renews again, and ſtill grows young. And as the Sun repreſents Solidity and Steadineſs of Judgment, ſo the Moon is uſed to expreſs Inconſtancy and Lightneſs, becauſe of its frequent Changes; for which Reaſon *Solomon* ſaid, *Eccleſ.* xxvii. That *a wiſe Man is conſtant as the Sun; but a Fool as changeable as the Moon.* The Moon increaſing, is an Emblem alſo of Nobility and Increaſe.

10. A Column thrown down. *It ſeems greater by its Fall.* An Emblem that—

We are too apt to eſteem, and ſee the Merits of Perſons too late; that Death, like a magnifying glaſs, adds to every Perfection, and heightens ever Merit. Thus alſo a Pillar laid at Length upon the Ground, appears both longer and larger.

11. The Sun ſhining. Without that grand enlivening Principle what were this Earth but a lifeleſs Maſs? The Trees could not break forth into Leaves, nor the Plants ſpring forth into Flowers. We ſhould no more behold the Meadows mantled over with Green, nor the Valleys ſtanding thick with Corn. Juſt in the ſame Manner were the *rational World dead in Treſpaſſes and Sins,* without the reviving Energy of Jeſus Chriſt; he ſhines upon their Affections, and they ſhoot forth into

into heavenly Graces, and abound in the Fruits of Righteouſneſs; he is *the Reſurrection and the Life*, the all-powerful Cauſe of the one, and the overflowing Cauſe of the other.

12. A Book ſhut. *Open and read before you judge.* An Emblem againſt—

Raſhneſs, or paſſing immature Judgment upon any Thing, without having firſt duly weighed and conſidered it.

13. A Harrow.

Oh Lord, thou know'ſt the Nature of our Mind,
Thou know'ſt our Bodies Temper, what they are,
And by what Means they ſhall be beſt inclin'd
Such Fruits to yield, as they were made to bear;
Our barren Soul therefore manure thou ſo,
So harrow it, ſo empty, and ſo fill,
So raiſe it up, and bring it down ſo low,
As beſt may lay it level *to thy Will.*

14. A Pyramid in the Middle of the Sea, beaten on by the Wind and Waves. *All Efforts againſt me are vain.*

The more contrary Winds do blow,
The greater Virtue's Praiſe will grow.
In all Extremes, whate'er betides,
Unmov'd by Winds or Waves abides.

15. A Dog.

Dogs of all irrational Creatures are the tameſt, and moſt familiar, and none ſo loving and grateful to their Maſters as they, having all the good Qualities that belong to Servants, as Fidelity, Affection, Sincerity and Obedience; for which Reaſon the Ancients made them to repreſent the *Lares*, or Houſhold Gods. Dogs are alſo bold and reſolute, eſpecially in revenging any Wrong offered to their Maſter; and with Reſpect to their Watchfulneſs and Zeal in defending and keeping the Houſes of their Benefactors, they may be compared to thoſe who are entruſted by their Princes with the Government of the moſt important Places. They may alſo be an Emblem of brave Warriors, who have drove the Enemy out of the Borders of their Country; for we ſee they are jealous, and implacable againſt other Beaſts that will come into the Houſe they have Charge of. They are

likewiſe the Emblems of thoſe who have done their Prince ſignal Services, not only with Courage and Fidelity, but alſo with Readineſs and Expedition. When held in a Slip, a Dog repreſents a Soldier; for the Slip denotes the Oath and Promiſe Soldiers, who obſerve their Duty, are under to obey. Among the *Egyptians*, a Dog, with his Tail lifted up, was the Symbol of Victory and Courage; and, on the contrary, holding his Tail between his Legs, he repreſented Flight and Fear. The Difference and great Variety of Dogs, have, however, different Significations adapted almoſt to each of them,

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APPENDIX.

Number I.

PLATE XXVI. N°. 8. A Palm and an Oak covered with Fruit, and *Saturn* over them. *It is vain to wiſh for Time paſt.* An Emblem of—

The golden Age, or Age of Innocence, when Men lived upon the natural Products of the Earth, the Palm and the Oak being then reckoned almoſt ſufficient for the Life of Man; the Palm, beſides the Dates, producing a kind of Honey, which, they ſay, was little inferior to the common Honey, and they likewiſe drew a Wine from it, which was much admired in the Eaſtern Countries. Thus alſo the Oak. See Plate VII. N°. 14.

Number II.

Plate XXXIII. N°. 8. A Lion looking fiercely, and upon his Guard, retreating Step by Step. *A brave Retreat is a noble Exploit.* An Emblem of—

A couragious General, who, forced to retreat, does it as with Regret, Step by Step, without Fear or Confuſion, with great Coolneſs and Deliberation.

Thus when the Swains a Lybian *Lion chace,*
He makes a four Retreat, nor mends his Pace.

Number III.

Plate XXXIII. N°. 12. A Lion aſleep. An Emblem of—

Vigilance. The Lion, it is remarked, has large Eyes, ſmall Eyelids, and little or no Eyelaſhes; ſo that it is reported to ſleep with its Eyes open, and, while it ſleeps, often to wag his Tail, that Men may know it ſleeps not ſound; has not its Senſes totally abſorbed in Sleep, but is ſtill upon his Guard. A good moral Emblem this therefore of Vigilance to Chriſtians.

Number IV.

Plate XXXIV. N°. 3. A Dog's Collar armed with Points. *It defends myſelf, and wounds my Adverſaries.* An Emblem that—

Againſt ſtubborn and inveterate Enemies; we muſt ſometimes act upon the offenſive as well as defenſive; in order to preſerve ourſelves from ſuch, we muſt wound, we muſt overcome them. Theſe Foes, theſe ſtubborn and inveterate Enemies, in a moral Senſe, are our ſinful Luſts and Paſſions, not paſſively to be withſtood, leſt they ſhould conquer us; but muſt be wounded, muſt be entirely vanquiſhed and overcome.

Number V.

Plate XXXIV. N°. 6. A Crown of Laurel. The firſt *Roman* Emperors wore no other Crowns than Garlands of Laurel, which we have in many Places already ſaid, was an Emblem of--

Victory; the People of *Rome* abhorring all Enſigns of Royalty. Poets and Orators were alſo wont to have their Garlands of Laurel. Hence, to this Day among us, the Poet Laureat.

Number VI.

Plate XXXV. N°. 7. A Cock. *I am a Servant of* Apollo *and* Mars. An Emblem of—

Watchfulneſs and Courage. The Ancients dedicated the Cock to *Apollo*, becauſe he gives Notice of his Approach at the Break of Day. He is the Herald of the Day, and the Centinel of the Night for his Vigilance. His Courage is ſuch, that he rather chooſes to die than yield; for this Reaſon *Ariſtophanes* calls him the Bird of *Mars*.

Number VII.

Plate XXXV. N°. 13. A Branch of Coral out of the Water. *My Virtue and Beauty is encreaſed ſince my new Birth.* An Emblem that—

In our future State our Bodies ſhall be more glorious, and our Worth far exceeding our preſent Condition.

Number VIII.

Plate XXXVI. N°. 2. A Hen covering her Brood under her Wings. *She guards and nouriſhes them.* An Emblem of—

The divine Goodneſs, and Loving kindneſs of the Almighty, having expreſſed his Love and Regard, even for the Unregenerate and Wicked, in no leſs paſſionate and pathetick Terms, thus; *O Jeruſalem, Jeruſalem! how often would I have gathered thy Children together, even as a Hen gathers her Chickens under her Wings, and ye would not!*

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Number IX.

Plate XXXVI. N°. 8. A Ship that has bravely weathered out many Storms, ſafely arriving in its wiſh'd-for Port. An Emblem of—

The Death or End of the troubleſome and tumultuous Voyage of the pious Chriſtian, who at laſt ſafely arrives at the only Harbour of peaceful Repoſe, after having bravely weather'd out his Time of Probation, and been toſſed about and ſhattered by the Storms, Tempeſts, and Troubles of this World.

Number X.

Plate XXXVII. N°. 3. A Seal. *It is a Crime to break me open.* An Emblem of—

Fidelity and Secreſy; that it is a Crime to be curious in prying into the Secrets of others, and a Breach of Fidelity to break open, or endeavour to diſcover ſuch Things as others would keep ſecret from us.

Number XI.

Plate XXXVII. N°. 4. A Yoke. *I am overcome, by being born patiently.* An Emblem that—

All Burdens and Misfortunes that are unavoidable, and which we cannot correct, are made lighter, and in a Manner overcome, by being born with Patience and humble Reſignation.

Number XII.

Plate XXXIX. N°. 9. An Harrow harrowing the Ground. *It breaks, ſmooths, and levels it.* An Emblem of—

Afflictions.——

Our craggy Nature muſt be tilled thus,
Before it will for Seeds of Grace be fit;
Our high Conceits muſt down be broke in us,
Our Heart is proud, and God muſt humble it;
Muſt ſmooth and level all our Vices make,
Before good Seed will in us Rooting take.

Number XIII.

Plate XL. N°. 10. A Pyramid overthrown. *It was raiſed to render its Founder immortal.* An Emblem of—

The Weakneſs of human Glory, the Vanity, and periſhing Condition of all worldly Things. That nothing but Virtue and divine Wiſdom can infallibly render us immortal, and tranſmit our Names and Actions to late Poſterity. When a Flight of Years has moulded the triumphal

phal Column into Duſt, theſe Honours will ſtill continue incorruptible, ſtill bloom a never fading Glory, not only thro' all the diſtant Ages of this World, but thro' all eternal endleſs Ages of the World to come.

Number XIV.

Plate LVII. N°. 5. This wonderful Sagacity of the Beaver is however entirely fabulous, as the medicinal Subſtance called *Caſtor*, is no neceſſary Part of the Creature, but contained in two Bags, at the hinder Part of its Body: There is much more Foundation for its Praiſe, as being an Emblem of Diligence and Perſeverence, as in N°. 7. from its Genius for Building; for what it does of this Kind is as aſtoniſhing, and the Boldneſs of its Attempts really ſurprizing.— They generally work in Companies, and will gnaw down large Trees for Timber for their Work; and often gnaw them into the Form of their Works; and will dam up Rivers to raiſe the Waters about their Habitation, to a proper Height, for their Security.

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☞ *The Numerals denote the* PLATES, *and the Figures the* EMBLEMS.

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